FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 033 19 February 1986

ALBANIA

Norwegian State Secretary Pays Official Visit B 1
Meeting With Malile, Korbeci B 1
Expansion of Contacts B 1
[Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 13 Feb]
Norwegian's Departure B 2
Murati, Trade Delegation Return From Turkey B 2

BULGARIA

Reagan Thanks Zhivkov for Challenger Condolences C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Feb]
Polish Foreign Minister Stops Enroute to Greece C 1
Zhivkov Accepts PRC Ambassador's Credentials C 1
Lukanov Receives SFRY Economic Officials C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ Leaders Attend Regional Party Conferences D 1
Hoffman Speaks in W. Bohemia D 1
Korcak Address in S. Moravia D 2
Kempny Address in S. Bohemia D 3
Fojtik Speaks in N. Bohemia D 4
Hruskovic Address in Bratislava D 6
New Regional Party Secretaries D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED Party Conferences Held in Six Bezirke E 1
First Secretaries Elected E 1
Stoph Address in Dresden E 1
[Schiel]
Jarowinsky Address in Suhl E 2
[Luther]
Hermann Address in Leipzig E 3
[Liebich]

HUNGARY

More Reports on 25th Trade Unions Congress F 1
15 Feb Proceedings F 1
16 Feb Proceedings F 4
[Hegedues]
Gaspar Addresses Congress F 5
Final Resolution Adopted F 7
Congress Closes F 9

POLAND

Urban on Messner to USSR, IMF, Farm Foundation G 1
[Dworecki, Redlich]
Statements on Gulf War, Walesa G 3
AFP: Pope To Visit in 'June of Next Year' G 3
Orzechowski Begins Official Visit to Greece G 4
Arrives, Met by Papoulias G 4
Dutkowski Named to Armed Forces Political Board G 4
1985 Plan Fulfillment Communique Released G 5
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 4 Feb]

YUGOSLAVIA

Further on Visit of PCI Secretary General I 1
Zarkovic, Natta Offer Toasts I 1
Natta Addresses Belgrade Aktiv I 3
Zarkovic, Natta Meet Press I 3
LCY CC Debates Anticommunist Ideologies I 5
Bosnia SAWP Notes Rise in 'Hostile Incidents' I 8
[Caric in POLITIKA 13 Feb]

NORWEGIAN STATE SECRETARY PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting With Malile, Korbeci

AU141003 Tirana ATA in English 0710 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 14 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, received yesterday the state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, Thorbjorn Froysnes. During the meeting which passed in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the bilateral relations as well as on some aspects of the international situation.

He was also received by the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci. On this occasion they discussed on the promotion of the trade relations between the two countries.

These meetings were also attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway, Tore Bogh.

Expansion of Contacts

PM181621 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Feb 86 p 4

[Stein Savik dispatch: "Albania Wants To Increase Contacts With Norway"]

[Text] Tirana, 12 Feb -- Yesterday Albania, the most isolated communist country in Europe, made it clear that it attaches importance to developing ties with Norway. This emerged even during the introductory talks between Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary of State Thorbjorn Froysnes and his Albanian counterpart, Sokrat Plaka. "During the talks in Tirana we want to lay the foundation for giving relations the greatest possible concrete content," Froysnes said.

With special feelings, the Norwegian delegation approached the capital of this mountainous Balkan country of 2.8 million inhabitants on its flight along the Adriatic coast. "It is not only the first official visit from Norway at the political level." the Norwegian under secretary said, "but also the first direct contacts between Albania and a NATO nation."

It would seem that it is the Albanians' hope that ties with Norway, a small country with peaceful ambitions, will expand the country's hitherto limited contacts with the West. In the last few years in particular, when the country's self-imposed political isolation has been softened, Albania has been concentrating on its neighbors, Greece and Italy.

But Albania's fundamental political stance remains unchanged and this makes the new contacts with Norway particularly interesting. The leadership in Tirana, which in the ideological field follows an orthodox communist course, is stubbornly opposed to any form of cooperation with the Soviet Union, the United States, or China.

Albania's desire for independence also takes clear concrete forms. Even on the way from the airport to the capital you see numerous bunkers, almost like mushrooms, in the green landscape. The independent communist course also has its visual symbols: a Stalin statue in its square in the center of the city, something you do not see in the Soviet leader's own country or in other East European states.

The talks at the Foreign Ministry's modern buildings began following Albanian proposals on the possibilities of developing bilateral contacts. Under Secretary Froysnes has already made it clear that Norway wants political exchanges to continue and he will also invite Deputy Foreign Minister Plaka to made a return visit to Norway. In the bilateral sphere talks will also embrace a possible cultural agreement. It would seem that the Albanians are interested in studying in Norway, while Norwegian linguistic researchers have already express a wish for contacts with Tirana.

An interesting economic project will also be discusses. Albania is the world's second largest exporter of chromium ore. The insignificant trade between the two countries could now be given an important new foundation. Norsk Jernverk A/S director Ornulf Vella has gone to Tirana as part of the Norwegian delegation to sound out the possibility of 100,000 to 150,000 metric tons of chromium ore a year worth up to $10 million.

During the exchange of foreign policy views that will take place today, Under Secretary Froysnes will attempt to form as overview of Albania's future course. "We will give a full briefing on the situation in Europe as we see it," the under secretary said. "Because of Albania's strategic position on the Mediterranean it is important that we are given the Albanian leadership's view of the situation in the region," he said.

In his opening remarks to his Albanian hosts Froysnes said that Norway wants to get to know more about Albania.

Norwegian's Departure

AU151534 Tirana ATA in English 0720 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 15 (ATA) -- The state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, Thorbjorn Froysnes, who paid an official visit to our country, left Albania.

MURATI, TRADE DELEGATION RETURN FROM TURKEY

AU161504 Tirana ATA in English 0715 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Tirana, February 16 (BTA) -- The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the minister of home trade, Osman Murati, returned home from the Republic of Turkey on February 15.

REAGAN THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR CHALLENGER CONDOLENCES

AU171639 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In the message President Reagan expresses thanks for the condolences sent in connection with the tragic death of the crew of the Challenger space shuttle.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS ENROUTE TO GREECE

AU181717 Sofia BTA in English 1539 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 18 (BTA) -- Mr. Marian Orzechowski, foreign minister of Poland, paid a brief visit to Bulgaria today, while on his way to Greece. The chief of Polish diplomacy was met by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. The two ministers held friendly talks. They exchanged views on the development of the relations between the two fraternal states and assessed highly the broadening of the bilateral cooperation in all fields. The two ministers also discussed certain international issues.

ZHIVKOV ACCEPTS PRC AMBASSADORS CREDENTIALS

AU141544 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov declared that Bulgaria is ready to promote its relations with China. This readiness is supported by actual possibilities for the further broadening of the Bulgaro-Chinese relations in the field of trade and in the economic, scientific and technological spheres, the Bulgarian leader stressed today at the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador of China to this country Mr. Teng Shaozhi.

The recently stepped up exchange of delegations at different levels and the agreements signed, above all the long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period, are an expression of the mutual striving to the realization of these possibilities, Mr. Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

The Chinese ambassador also noted the rapid development of the bilateral relations over the last few years, the broadening of cooperation in various spheres and the increase of the reciprocal visits. He stressed that the development of the Bulgaro-Chinese relations is in the interest of the two peoples and to the advantage of world peace.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SFRY ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

AU171955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] On 17 February Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikola Filipovic, president of the Presidium of the SFRY Economic Chamber, as well as the presidents of the Economic Chambers of Serbia and Macedonia, Radoje Stefanovic and Blagoja Siljanoski. They are visiting Bulgaria in connection with the session of the Bulgarian-SFRY Trade-Economic Chamber. At the meeting, the role of the two countries' Economic Chambers in developing businesslike contacts between economic organizations was stressed. It was pointed out that these contacts are a basis for implementing intergovernmental agreements on expanding bilateral economic cooperation for the period until 1990. A positive evaluation was given to the activity of the Bulgarian-SFRY Economic Chamber and opinions were exchanged on intensifying its work.

CPCZ LEADERS ADDRESS REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES

Hoffman Speaks in W. Bohemia

LD161927 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] A characteristic of the regional and city party conference sessions which are continuing in 12 places in our homeland is full support for CPCZ policy, ideological unity, the critical and factual evaluation of the results of the past period and a responsible apprach to securing the tasks of society in the regions, in Prague, and in Bratislava. In the discussion the delegates are devoting their main attention to solving economic and social tasks. They are pointing out the importance of improving the quality and effectiveness of ideological educational and mass political work; they are discussing the role of Communists inthe organs of the National Front, in national committees, and in social organizations; they are dealing in detail with increasing the action capability of party organs and organizations.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, spoke in the discussion at the West Bohemian regional conference of Communists. Among other things he said:

[Begin Hoffman recording] Comrades, at present two main forms of work initiatives are available to help improve the directions described and many others. I am thinking of the Prague appeal and the initiative by the Central Council of Trade Unions. It is not mere chance that the Central Committee of our party welcomed and supported these initiatives and asked Communists and party organs to contribute to widely implementing them. The Prague appeal is aimed at a fundamentalchange in the quality of technical conditions and it will bring principally greater results.

The Central Council of Trade Unions initiative is, as you know, aimed at reducing production consumption by 1/2 percent, increasing labor productivity by 1 percent, and at increasing the amount of products of high quality compared with the plan. In comparison with other forms of work initiative, the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions has one extra fundamental advantage, that is, that it is irreconcilable with formalism, that it will not support bureaucracy, and that its results can be easily checked every quarter and at the end of the year. We consider the most fundamental change, however, to be the fact that the old practice, and I would say peculiar phenomenon, that a number of pledges were fulfilled or even exceeded but the plan of the factory or enterprise was not fulfilled, cannot now be repeated. If the pledges adopted on the basis of the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions are fulfilled or even exceeded, this must in every case manifest itself as exceeding the decisive indicators of the plan in a desirable direction. This is why it is no accident that such pledges are not made easily and their number is growing slowly. We value all the more those pledges which were already adopted in honor of the 17th Congress. We are pleased that among them there are pledges from work collectives of the West Bohemian region.

Although I had the opportunity to do this already at the Plzen City conference, allow me here to also praise the pledge made by the Skoda workers, who with their man's word gave a good example to all the others. We are convinced that the Skoda workers will be followed by others and that every collective of a brigade of socialist labor, a complex rationalization brigade, every innovator and inventor in the region, will work out a truly concrete pledge on the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions. This would be a considerable step toward reaching the goals set out by our party.

The Central Committee expects the largest collectives of the West Bohemian region in particular to make a marked contribution to the more effective mobilization of all existing reserves. [end recording]

Korcak Address in S. Moravia

LD162035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Discussion at the regional conference of the CPSU and CPSL and at the city conferences of the party in Prague and Bratislava confirmed that the results achieved in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th party congress are proof of the correctness of its policy. They represent foundations for fulfilling the demanding tasks ensuing from the intentions for the next period. This is also expressed by the closing documents of the conferences. It emerges from the resolution of the conference of Communists of the Central Bohemian region, that the intensification program for the eighth 5-year plan places most importance on speeding up the application scientific and technical developments in practice and in increasing the effectiveness of management. In Central Bohemian industry it is expected that in this way labor productivity and adjusted net outputs for the 5-year plan will grow by a minimum of 45 percent and expenditure will be reduced by 9 percent.

The resolution of the East Bohemian regional party conference gives more demanding tasks to Communists based on intensifying the whole national economy in the eight 5-year plan. Among other things it requires Communists in enterprises to ensure technical and economic parameters of world quality in all newly introduced programs for the production of investment units.

Josef Korcak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, spoke in the discussion at the conference of Communists in the South Moravian region. Among other things he said:

[Begin Korcak recording] A traditional part of preparations for party congresses are economic question and preparation of new 5-year plans. This is the case this year when the party approaches its 17th congress with an economic program in the form of the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and until the Year 2000. When we look at the previous seven 5-year plans, though we never set ourselves low goals, this time we are setting ourselves particularly demanding tasks. We have something to lean on, we can build on good foundations and base things on rich experience. In the past 15 years we have achieved a lot, as Comrade Husak showed with facts at the city conference here in Brno. We were able to successfully overcome serious obstacles and we also learned a lot. A number of facts, in particular the growth of imports of raw materials, production materials, and energy must not be repeated; on the contrary, we must gradually become used to many other harsh realities.

This progress of the whole state can be seen in the results of the South Moravian region as was shown in the report by the regional committee. Care for the development of the economy of this main prerequisite for a rich and satisfying life for the people is and will be the basis of our policy. At the party conference we do not concern ourselves with factual, expert, and technical sides of production, we are concerned with political conditions, consequences, and ways to solve economic problems. Primarily, it is a matter of the role of management in overcoming social differences, implementing the principles of social justice, and formulating a socialist way of life; a matter of the tools of management directing their influence toward people's thinking and opinions. I would like to point out some fundamental political approaches to the basks of the 17th congress which are being prepared, which will form the content of our political work in the future 5-year plan.

In setting out the goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan we continue from the results of economic policy in the beginning of the 1980's. The basic aims of the 16th congress were basically fulfilled and in some directions and in some areas they were exceeded. This brief statement should not be considered as just a phrase or taken as a matter of course. You yourselves can confirm how many obstacles had to be overcome, what sorts of difficulties cropped up on the path to reaching our goals and aims, how many doubts there were about being able to fulfill the plan, and which unfavorable conditions we had to fight against. What do the achievements we reached tell us? They confirm that in the productivity of our factories, in management and planning practice, in the abilities and initiative of the people, we have great strength and considerable resources but reserves, too. Mobilizing these helped more than a little to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It was shown that it is possible to produce more with lower consumption of oil, coal, metal, cement, and nonferrous metals and other raw materials. The results of leading enterprises and among them a number of enterprises of South Moravia, confirm that it is possible to increase the number of new products of a high technical and economic level. All this together with a reduction of imports enabled a reduction of indebtedness to capitalist states and to single out the necessary means for the defense of our country.

We consider it a fundamental success that it was possible to uphold and improve the standard of living which has been reached. This fact is proof of the correctness of the measures adopted by the Central Committee during the course of the 5-year plan so that our economy would adjust to the changed conditions, so that in solving complicated problems we would improve the quality of care for the needs of the people. We were successful in this thanks to the fact that the policy of the party could lean on the support of the organizations of the National Front and the trust of the working people. [end recording]

Kempny Address in S. Bohemia

LD170222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Regional conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL and city conferences of the party in Prague and Bratislava ended in 12 localities of our homeland today.

Comrade Josef Kempny, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed the conference of Communists of the South Bohemian Region. He said, among other things:

[Begin Kempny recording] In our social strategy we are setting out social goals above all. At issue for us is the socialist man, his living conditions and his overall development. However, to do so we need, whether we want it or not, larger material resources. It is toward this end that we formulate the corresponding economic and social policy. In discharging its leading role in the society our party occupies a consistantly class-based social position. Our struggle for the development of socialism is taking place above all on the economic field, but its aims are social ones. They are determined by the development of the working class and all working people.

I would like to quote in this context Comrade Gorbachev when he said: The undying attention to social issues, that is to people, must be the law for all state, economic and social organizations and for both the central and local authorities. Behind each of these issues there are living people and their worries about tomorrow. Socialist society cannot develop effectively unless it finds new ways to activate the creative activity of the masses in all spheres of society's life.

Socialism, comrades, has drawn the masses of people into historic, creative activity, into the building of new society. It has ensured them material security and given them the opportunity for comprehensive development. It strives to draw them to participate in the management of the state and fills them with optimism for the future. People are the most powerful driving force of social progress, and this is the guarantee of our victories.

Active participation of the people in socialist construction shapes a comprehensively developed personality in a new society -- an industrious, educated and cultured man, demanding of himself and others, principles in his entire conduct and implacable toward concessions and shortcoming. We do have to win all working people, including those still on the sidelines, over to the committed participation in management and administration, to the enterprising fulfillment of tasks, the achieving of the high intensity and quality of all work. A committed and active attitude to tasks at hand, being exacting but self-critical, and good results must determine the method of work at all levels and at all sectors of public activity.

If we assess, comrades, why and how we achieved successes in the past, we always come to the conclusion that the reason was that we succeeded at the given time to create ideological and action unity between the party and the people and to ensure a united course of action of the entire society. After the 16th congress we succeeded in further strengthening the leading role of our party in all areas of the life of our society, raising the capability of the party bodies and organizations in taking action and improving the quality of the style and method of party work.

The new conditions and demands on the leading role played by the party regarding party and social activity of Communists requires the execution of certain alternations in the party's statutes. We also published this draft in the pre-congress period so that both the regional and district conferences could adopt their stands on the amendments proposed. However, it is not party members alone who are showing interest in the party statutes, their content and amendments, but also the broad public. After all, we are building socialism for everyone. We work as Communists before the eyes of the whole people and the people also accepts our party as their own. To be a Communist means above all a greater accountability to the entire society. We must therefore work in such a way to ensure that all Communists without exception, including those who are newly joining the party -- young workers, farmers and representatives of the intelligentsia -- take their party duties with the utmost seriousness and promote in all sectors of our life the policy of the Communist Party, and that they are a personal example at work and in life [end recording]

Fojtik Speaks in N Bohemia

LD170644 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Regional conferences of the CPCZ and CPSL, and the Prague and Bratislava city party conferences, ended today in 12 localities in Czechoslovakia. They confirmed that a high degree of political activity in the party and in society was a typical feature of the whole period of preparations for the 17th party congress. They paid attention, above all, to tackling economic and social tasks. They stressed the importance of raising the level and effectiveness of ideological education and mass political work. They dealt in detail with increasing the readiness for action of party bodies and organizations, with applying the Leninist principles and norms in internal party life, and with strengthening the leading role of the party in implementing the difficult tasks of building a developed socialist society.

In the debate at the party conference in the North Bohemian Region, Jan Fojtik, heading a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, had this to say:

[Begin Fojtik recording] The education of socialist man is an extremely complex process which requires great efforts, patience and thoroughness. No success can be achieved in this by intolerant moralizers, those who lack a sensitive approach to the people, or those who substitute empty phrases or slogans for argument. The spiritual profile of man and his attitudes to life are influenced by many factors. Contradictory influences of the family, school or society can markedly undermine the whole education process. Particularly damaging are stereotyped attitudes, phrasemongering, outward posturing, formalism; this must be taken into account especially in the education of young people -- it is a problem which we must take a particular interest in, because we must ensure that the upcoming generation take over the baton from those who built the foundations of socialism. This is one of the most responsible tasks we have, and let us not deceive ourselves -- it is not, nor will it be, easy to fulfill it.

There are many worrying negative phenomena to which we cannot close our eyes. You are well aware of them; sometimes they lead to the wholesale condemnation of young people. This is unjust. Young people, by and large, are not bad, and they prove this if they are entrusted with responsible tasks. Often however, they are influenced by the bad example of their elders and various influence from the West -- the cult of violence, lack of respect for public property, and so forth. We must counter this more effectively and not forget that young people will always react to formalism, phrasemongering, stereotyped attitudes and hypocrisy either by becoming politically apathetic, which is a position which makes them easily vulnerable and defenseless and subject to influence by our enemy, or by outwardly adapting to the situation, accepting the game which they think is being played with them. Yes, they will support our policy by, for instance, taking part in mass actions and by formal membership of some organization or other, but not, however, out of any firm internal conviction. It is just this conviction which ought to be the main aim of our political education work.

In this connection we must also bear in mind the duty of the schools. They very basis of their function is to prepare the young generation for work and life in an advanced socialist society. The content of the teaching must develop in keeping with the needs of our development, with the demands posed by today's significant breakthroughs in science and technology, by the process of economic intensification, by the changes in the cultural sphere. We must encourage every talent, and not underestimate the role played by the schools in the upbringing of young people. This is not to say that we should expect children of basic school age to have acquired knowledge of, for example, our social system and our social policy, and to be given bad marks -- as happened in a case which came to my attention recently -- simply because they do not know what the retirement age is in our country, and so on. Schools must inculcate in children, above all, a hard-working attitude, independent thinking, and moral and honest behavior. They must cultivate in children respect for public property and a sense of responsibility; they must instill in them the basic rudiments of patriotism. The character of the teachers, of course, must also correspond to these demands made on the schools, as must the level of equipment in schools. High pupil-teacher ratios and staggered classes hardly make it possible to ensure individual attention for each child.

Raising the effectiveness of ideological and propaganda work means that we cannot allow discrepancies to arise between words and actions. We cannot allow delicate problems -- to which forthright, if not always comprehensive answers must be given -- to be skirted. Realism, acknowledgement of the facts, truth -- that is what must determine the character of our propaganda. [end recording]

Hruskovic Address in Bratislava

LD170235 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Regional and city party conferences by which the CPCZ has entered the final stage of preparation of its 17th congress, which will take place at the end of March in Prague, ended in 10 regions of Czechoslovakia and in Prague and Bratislava today.

Miloslav Hruskovic, the head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed the conference of Communists of Bratislava. He singled out the results achieved in the fulfillment of the tasks and aims of the party's economic policy after the 16th congress. At the same time he stressed that the results of the development in the past years do not provide a reason for full satisfaction. The requirement to overcome speedily the lagging behind and below average performance of some of our sectors is urgent, the more so since we are entering the Eighth 5-Year Plan with new and qualitatively more demanding tasks. These in more than one instance require gradual structural changes with the objective of achieving growth in the formation of the national income, coupled with raising living standards and increasing its quality. The securing of the development of living standards is possible only on the basis of higher effectiveness, stressed Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic. He continued:

[Begin Hruskovic recording] The targets we set before ourselves to satisfy better both the material and cultural needs of our people and to make a contribution to the successful defense of peace are dependent to a considerable degree on the standard of management, the ideological and political maturity and awareness of people, and their revolutionary enthusiasm, initiative and selflessness.

The historic experiences we have acquired in the national liberation struggle of February 1948, the industrialization of the country, collectivization of agriculture and socialist construction confirm this fully. This is why we have to wage a more determined struggle to change the social consciousness and thinking in such a way so as to correspond to the current stage of the development of advanced socialism. As Comrade Husak has stressed, it is necessary to understand everywhere that the high tasks set for the next 5-year period, especially the qualitative ones, are not a subjective invention but an objective necessity and the vital issue determining the future success of the development of our society. From this arises also the requirement to promote the principal directions of scientific and technological progress and to make use of all its accessible possibilities. At the same time we also have to struggle to bring about a higher quality of production and social relations corresponding to the new higher stage of developed socialism.

In the interest of these objectives it is also necessary to wage a more resolute struggle to ensure that remuneration is given in accordance with merit. The elimination of egalitarianism in remuneration will bring new stimuli to a real socialist enterprise, achieve above average performance, and attain world standards in production and the creation of higher values in society. The revolutionary task of today is, briefly, how to achieve the level of economic development of advanced countries, and understand that scientific and technological progress in this higher quality of social relations is becoming the principal sphere of economic competition between the two opposing systems, socialism and imperialism.

In assessing our results and evaluating our possibilities we all must master fully the need to make comparisons and to match the level of the advanced economies of the today's world. From this there arises the need to set out more demanding targets and tasks, programs and projects which will enable us to have more effect, also through our involvement in the international socialist economic integration and the international division of labor.

The tasks and aims in the political, ideological and economic sphere, which both the numicipal district conferences as well as today's city conference placed before you, Communists, tasks that will be adopted at the congress of the CPSL and above all the tasks to be adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, will determine the work of primary organizations, the work of party bodies as well as the work of each of us Communists. The issue will be to mobilize by political and organizational means the work of the entire party and activity of its members, to ensure that the spirit of high working standards is transferred from the confernece halls to everyday work and to every one of us, to every workplace.

The correct aims set out are the first prerequisite for our dynamic surge forward. The second, no lesser important but rather far more demanding prerequisite is the successful securing and implementing, in terms of quality, of the resolutions which are being formulated at the conferences and which will be adopted at the congresses. This will be the test of our capabilities, our political maturity, our unity. We have all the prerequisities to master triumphantly this struggle with the demanding tasks the party places before us and our society. [end recording]

New Regional Party Secretaries

LD170347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Regional and city party conferences by which the CPCZ has entered the final stage of the preparation of its 17th congress to take place at the end of March in Prague, ended in 10 regions of Czechoslovakia and in Prague and Bratislava today. [passage omitted]

The conferences elected new regional and city party committees, regional and city control and auditing commissions and delegated to the 17th CPCZ Congress. In Slovakia they also elected delegates to the CPSL congress. They also approved resolutions which set out the main aims and tasks for party bodies and organizations and Communists in regions and in Prague and Bratislava for the period ahead.

Antonin Kapek was elected chief secretary of the CPCZ City Committee in Prague; Gejza Alapka was elected the chief secretary of the CPSL City Committee in Bratislava; Josef Mevald was elected the chief secretary of the West Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee; Vaclav Sipek was elected chief secretary of the North Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee; Mirslav Slavik was elected chief secretary of the South Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee; Frantisek Hanus was elected chief secretary of the Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, Frantisek Tesar was elected chief secretary of the East Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee; Miroslav Mamula was elected chief secretary of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee; Vladimar Herman was elected chief secretary of the South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee; Ignac Janak was elected chief secretary of the West Slovak CPSL Regional Committee: Vladimir Pirosik was elected chief secretary of the Central Slovak CPSL Regional Committee; and Jan Pirc was elected chief secretary of the East Slovak CPSL Regional Committee.

SED PARTY CONFERENCES HELD IN SIX BEZIRKE

First Secretaries Elected

LD170357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Feb (ADN) -- In preparation for the 11th SED Congress (April), the delegate conferences of the SED were continued in six GDR bezirke and other party organizations on 16 February. In their reports the delegates conveyed valuable experiences and suggestions for future party work.

On the first day of deliberations, many speakers said that in industry and agriculture the path of comprehensive intensification, as pointed out by the party, is being pursued successfully. Thousands of teams, it emerged from the conferences, are planning to achieve at least one additional day's output by the time of the party congress.

After the creative discussion members of the party leadership gave final addresses at the conferences. They conveyed the thanks of the Central Committee and its general secretary for the high achievements with which the party and works teams move ahead to the party congress.

The safeguarding of peace as the main issue, the speakers emphasized, is understandably playing a great role in the popular discussion on the party congress. Without peace it will not be possible to realize the bold program for the intellectual, economic and social development of the people, for the wellbeing of the children and children's children. Therefore, full support was given to the unique program for saving mankind from a nuclear inferno as submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev. In their final addresses the speakers praised the unanimous attitude of GDR citizens to support peace actively with their daily good works.

The delegates adopted resolutions on the tasks to be solved in the further party congress preparation in all areas of social life. They adopted unanimously letters to the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. In them the communists report about present working results as well as new projects which they intend to achieve jointly with all the workers by the time of the 11th party congress.

In secret ballots the conferences elected the new executives, auditing commissions and delegates to the 11th party congress.

The following first secretaries were elected: Hans Modrow, Dresden; Jochen Hertwig, Frankfurt/Oder; Siegfried Lorenz, Karl-Marx-Stadt; Horst Schumann, Leipzig; Guenther Jahn, Potsdam.

Alfred Rohde was elected Wismut regional organization first secretary.

Horst Felber and Major General Erwin Primke were elected first secretaries of the party organization at the Ministry for State Security and of the Ministry of the Interior respectively.

Stoph Address in Dresden

LD170252 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] And now detailed reports from the weekend's proceedings at the SED bezirk delegate conferences in Dresden, Leipzig and Suhl. First to Dresden. Wolfgang Schiel reports:

The most impressive thing here in Dresden during the debate was the high degree of personal commitment shown by the delegates.

Responsibility and deeds for our secure life of peace -- this most important mission of the party -- was the subject of the speech at the end of the SED delegate conference in Dresden by member of the Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph:

[Begin Stoph recording] In your bezirk party organization, too, attention was focused on international events. The summit meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, was followed with great interest and was an event of great international importance. Now many comrades are asking how international events will continue and what will happen after Geneva.

In his interview for the FRG weekly paper DIE ZEIT, Comrade Erich Honecker spoke about the great significance of the Geneva summit meeting and its results. He said that favorable conditions resulted from the summit for a solution of the task of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, ending the arms race on earth and not permitting it to spread into space. No one can ignore the fact that the world has reached a point, because of the U.S. arms drive policy and its plans to put the death-carrying weapons systems into orbit over our heads where they can get out of human control for all kinds of reasons, where it is no longer a case of confrontation between two social systems but of the survival of mankind -- or, conversely, of its destruction.

In view of this it is important, as Comrade Gorbachev said, to learn the great art of living with one another and to solve the tasks facing us through negotiations and peaceful competition. [end recording]

Jarowinsky Address in Suhl

LD170310 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 900 delegates of the smallest bezirk of our republic continued their debate today in the Suhl Friendship Town Hall. Ingo Luther summarizes the day's proceedings:

The debate of the Suhl delegates is finding a broad echo among all parts of the population.

At the end of the debate this morning, altogether 21 comrades spoke. Today Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, spoke to the delegates.

[Begin Jarowinsky recording] If one takes into account the difficult and complicated tasks which have had to be fulfilled since the 10th SED Congress, and how we have mastered them, only then can the mobilizing effect of the policy of the main task be appreciated. For 15 years we have been pursuing our course for the benefit of the people with high continuity and reliability. Work brought more results for everyone. The life of the people became more pleasant and richer. Social safety and welfare are becoming a firm part of the quality of life with us. We will step over the threshold of the year 2000 with this policy, as Comrade Erich Honecker said. We have favorable starting conditions for the economic growth this requires. With the tasks of the economic strategy directed toward the needs of the future, we have mastered the step to comprehensive intensification and thus considerably increased economic dynamism and even achieved double-digit rates of increase in decisive areas. We have taken important steps to open up the gains of the scientific-technological revolution, make use of them, and unite them with the advantages of socialism.

Thereby the combat-proven collective of the Suhl Bezirk party organization is well equipped to stride forward to the 11th party congress with high performance for the benefit of the people and peace. [end recording]

Comrade Hans Albrecht was elected first secretary of the Bezirk Executive.

Hermann Address in Leipzig

LD170302 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The Leipzig delegates met, as has become traditional, in the congress hall of the city. Ernst Liebich reports:

The second conference day also discussed Leipzig's many-faceted responsibility as a center of engineering, of coal and energy, of teaching and research, of printing, of sport, and not least of high hectare yields in agriculture.

The high performance of Leipzig Bezirk in many fields was praised by Politburo member Joachim Herrmann in his closing words. He mentioned one point in particular:

[Begin Herrmann recording] Today let us remember a day which was of great significance for Leipzig and for the whole of the party. I am referring to 10 March 1972, when here in this hall Erich Honecker was able to say a few months after the eighth party congress that the policy decided at that congress was turning out to be a popular policy in the best sense of the word; and that it took hold of the masses because it corresponded to their interests. With the applause of the Leipzig communists, Erich Honecker then added that for our party the raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the people, as decided at the eighth party congress, formed an indivisible unity. We do nothing for its own sake -- everything serves the people, everything serves the well-being of the working person. In this, and only in this spirit we are making the effort to increase the growth, efficiency and quality of production. That, Erich Honecker said here in Leipzig 14 years ago, is workers' policy; that is policy for the wellbeing of the people.

Two months later, in May 1972, the party and government together with the trade unions decided on the first major sociopolitical measures. And today, shortly before the end of the successful conclusion of developments since the 10th party congress, we can say with justification that our party has remained true to the general line announced at that time. Word and deed of the party are in agreement -- that is the basis of the firm relationship of trust between the masses and the party. [end recording]

This has been an extract from Joachim Herrmann's closing words here in Leipzig. Horst Schumann was elected first secretary of the Leipzig Bezirk Executive.

MORE REPORTS ON 25TH TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

15 Feb Proceedings

LD160337 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions continued its work this morning [February 15]. The first speaker, Jozsef Harangozo, worker of the brick and tile industry enterprise, proposed a formal modification which appears rational.

Jozsef Szemak, delegate of the Vasas [Iron Workers' Trade Union], said that with the introduction of the enterprise economic work collectives and pay by output the income possibilities have improved. However, the situation of reserves for smelter workers is still not free of anxieties today.

[Begin Szemak recording] The working conditions of the workers at the furnace, the agglomerating plant, the open-hearth furnace and at the coking unit have further worsened. This unfavorably affects reserves. Today it is not a spectacular thing to work in metallurgy. This is demonstrated by the fact that since 1980 the proportion of young people under 30 years of age has declined by nearly 30 percent; certain trades are dying. The Vasas union has taken several initiatives for the regulation of metallurgy. Of these, the raising of the shift supplement and the introduction of the hot plant supplement have been implemented. These measures have been received favorably by the workers, who have considered these measures as a first step of a series of measures. [end recording]

Dr Endre Szabo, secretary general of the Public Employees' Union, spoke about an issue which has already been raised several times during the congress: the relationship between the trade unions and the state.

[Begin Szabo recording] I consider it most important that the effectiveness of trade union representation should increase in the preparation of state decisions. This is important not only from the point of view of unions, but is also an important administrative interest. In our world today interests often appear in a multicolored, diverse manner, frequently in contradiction to one another. There is a need to provide an opportunity for a more wide-ranging expression of opinion and for social debates in several issues. These debates are, however, useful only if they are organized in such a period of the preparation of decisions when the comments and lessons can really be taken into account. [end recording]

There is still a lot of uncertainty in the trade union work as well in connection with the new forms of enterprise managements, said Sandor Szabo, representative of the food industry workers' trade union. The proportion of physical workers is smaller than desirable in the enterprise councils; in several places the workers themselves decided that the group leader, the foreman is more suitable. It is also argued whether one should simultaneously be a member of the steward body and the enterprise council.

[Begin Sandor Szabo recording] We consider as an important and unclarified question: In what type of issues should the members of the enterprise councils ask the opinion of their voters, and on which decisions should the members of the enterprise councils inform the workers? Uncertainty is caused today both in your local branches and among trade union and enterprise leaders by the issue of the exercise of trade union 'entitlements,' relating to wage and other issues connected to employment regarding the director and deputy directors of the enterprise. At the first founding session of the enterprise council the directors were confirmed in their posts; at the second session the wages of directors were raised by several thousand forints. Workers did not agree with this everywhere. [end recording]

Gabor Dan suggests that at enterprises in the "income level regulated" category the punishment tax should be abolished if criteria such as convertible export, profit, added value to provide incentive to labor efficiency, prevent equalitarianism and income differentiation and, in turn, labor mobility.

Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi greeted the congress on behalf of the government, and then said the following regarding the period that is behind us: We have withstood the unexpected twists and turns of the world economy; at the same time, even if not fully, we managed to preserve our social achievements and brought the system of economic management, including enterprise management, more up to date with new forms.

Lajos Faluvegi also spoke about the cooperation between the Government and the trade unions, the joint working out of the draft plan.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] There were, of course, certain demands to which we had to say that while they were understandable, at the level of economic results which we could take into consideration at this time they could not yet be met. For example, the government could not at this time promise that real wages would rise continuously from 1986 onward, that the purchasing power of pensions would be fully preserved within a short space of time, and that the proportion of council dwellings within the total of housing construction would be increased significantly as of the beginning of the plan period, however much we would like to do so.

The government understands these demands and keeps them on the agenda, but the conditions for their fulfillment can be created only if, together with the trade unions, we can significantly increase the income-producing capacity of the economy. Nonetheless, let me recall that this year there have already been measures relating to wages and pensions, that improvements have been introduced in the support given for the upbringing of children and for housing availability, in order to better the circumstances of life. [end recording]

The deputy premier then went on to speak about the economic difficulties experienced last year.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] Among other reasons because of the views expressed by the National Council of Trade Unions, despite the difficulties, we did not abandon a single target in the sphere of standard of living policy. Overall, we were unable to catch up in 1985, and the shortfalls in income and in exports will have to be made up this year. Unfortunately, in January of this year the signs were not encouraging as yet. This is something that we must take very seriously now because in order to realize our goals in the sphere of distribution, and in order to give the Seventh 5-Year Plan a good start, better results than those achieved last year are needed. [end recording]

Lajos Faluvegi also mentioned the contradictions between one's primary job and supplementary activities. What is the government doing to ease these contradictions?

[Begin Faluvegi recording] The sphere of the so-called regulation of earnings, which provides scope for a more incentive-oriented wages policy, will be expanded. From another aspect, the conditions regulating the functioning of the economic work collectives within the enterprises must be made more unequivocal; the relevant regulations must be observed and it must be ensured that they are observed. This can be achieved by including their activities in the collective agreements and having their work evaluated by the elected bodies of the workers at the enterprises every year.

We wish to create conditions that provide even more incentives,and that are even more harmonious, for decent and successful work. In our view the most important tasks are the general establishment of a system of internal incentives within the enterprises, providing even better incentives; the bringing about of a creative and innovative atmosphere; giving recognition to the technical and skilled workers who play an important role in facilitating such an atmosphere; and the wide use of more flexible forms of employment. [end recording]

In connection with the regulation of the economy, Lajos Faluvegi said that, in response to earlier obsrevations, the regulators would be made more predictable during the next 5 years.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] We wish to create more favorable conditions for those whose economic activities are profitable, particularly for those who make a considerable contribution to the expansion of exports and participate in the Government's modernization programs. We will gradually reduce the taxes affecting development. During the first half of this year we will sort out the structural problems of enterprises facing serious financial difficulties in the spheres of ferrous metallurgy, the meat industry, high-rise construction and certain other areas. [end recording]

Concluding his speech, the deputy premier dealt with ideas concerning the deepening of cooperation between the National Council of Trade Unions and the government.

[Begin Galuvegi recording] It is our intention to put on the agenda of our future discsusions even more key economic policy and social policy questions and long-term development concepts. For example, we will discuss the strategic directions of the development of production, enterprise wages policy, the long-term development of social institutions and provisions, as well as the comprehensive tasks in the areas of education, training and employment. We will discuss the recommendations contained in the trade union congress resolutions and the ways in which we could realize these and fit them into the framework of our medium-term, long-term and yearly plans.

We also wish to provide more information on the discussions of these decisions between the respesentatives of the National Council of Trade Unions and of the government. [end recording]

Dr Maria Gergely, delegate of the public employees' trade union, echoed the opinion of many when she said that the incomes achievable with an honest 8-hour workday have no prestige, nor has physical and intellectual work. Incomes have become differentiated to such an extent that it can neither be explained nor accepted. There are those who live on a very, very high standard while other strata are known which struggle with worries as to how to make ends meet. The speaker urged the restoration of the real order of values and singled out particularly the importance of the recognition of intellectuals amid the difficult economic situation.

Laszlo Kovacs, secretary of the trade union committee of the Lorand Eotvos Science University, said that the charter, as well as the draft proposal and the oral supplementary report have dealt relatively little with the situation of the intelligentsia and its role in influencing society. He continued:

[Begin Kovacs recording] On the basis of the experience of the accounts given in the elections I declare, in the full knowledge of my responsibility that the present incentives of the intelligentsia and its mood do not provide favorable conditions for long-term development.

This is not only the problem of the intelligentsia; it is a wider issue touching on social prestige and material recognition of knowledge, and last but not least on the ideal of socialist man. In our country, despite the fact that for decades we have been speaking about this, the situation today is worse than before. If the conditions of the intelligentsia or its income situation does not improve, then on the one hand it would not be able to reproduce itself as an intelligentsia -- it turns the social capital invested in its training into small change and thus the intelligentsia's accumulated wisdom will remain unused.

On the other hand, this intelligentsia is a new intelligentia which approves socialism, and is concerned that the intelligentsia of the future, due to unattractive income, will become an inbred child of parents who can pay for this career. In the past year at the Lorand Eotvos Science University 16 assistant lecturers, from one faculty only, have left; they constituted over 15 percent of the total staff there. [end recording]

At the end of his speech Laszlo Kovacs asked for two modifications which concerned even the proposed draft resolution.

[Begin Kovacs recording] The size of the yearly wage rise should not be smaller than the average wage rise in the production sphere. I recommend to the congress that it decide that the to-be-elected SZOT [National Council of Trade Union] should create a council for the intelligentsia as an advisory body. [end recording]

Jozsef Kovacs, representing the electrical industry workers, spoke about the difficulties in maintaining the emergency service due to the labor shortage. He suggested as a solution that instead of an emergency wage rate which is 30 percent of the main hourly working wage rate, the average emergency hourly rate should equal the main hourly rate. Since, however, the Hungarian Electric Works Trust cannot afford this, a state measure is needed. The electricians will continue to treat this issue as an important one in the course of daily work. They have also received the support of the Vasas congress regarding the issue.

Lajos Kovacs, representing the agriculture and forestry workers' trade unions, said that the holding of trade union office and enterprise council membership are not incompatible. He decisively took the stand that the present institutional composition based on proportions of the various strata, in other words the statistical attitude, should be replaced by an attitude in which the quality of work and aptitude should be the decisive factor. Speaking about the legal relations of the enterprise councils and the trade union bodies, he said that the publication of the legal regulations which will clarify as to who is the partner of whom in individual decisions is awaited.

16 Feb Proceedings

LD161542 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Correspondent Peter Hegedues report on proceedings of 25th Congress of Hungarian Trade Unions in Budapest]

[Text] At this moment Laszlo Gal, head of the committee drafting the resolution, is outlining the recommended changes in the text of the draft resolution. The 25th Congress of SZOT [National Trade Union Council] resumed its work 1 and 1/2 hours ago. In the debate this morning, 7 people were given the opportunity to express their views.

First Gyorgy Farkas, trade union secretary from the No 43 Building Industry Enterprise, spoke about the strange contradictions that are hindering the building of homes: shortages and surpluses appearing together. He recommended that reasonable deadlines be established for building homes, because hurried construction to meet monthly or annual deadlines creates great losses.

Jozsef Horvath, a secretary from Tolna Country, expressed his conviction that the trade unions must improve their cooperation with the political and council leadership. He underpinned his arguments with positive examples from his own area.

Kornelia Doreczko, staff member of NEPSZABADSAG, said that journalists are not seeking information just for themselves when they knock on the doors of various leaders -- it is the duty of journalists to provide information. Members of the press are often asked to be partners in agitating for various actions and in advertising the results achieved. Therefore journalists are also entitled to ask to be partners with those who possess the information so that they can reflect with adequate preparation on the solutions planned for the various problems.

Sandor Papp, trade union secretary of Ikarus, said that it is difficult to export goods when the manufacturers of components are very reluctant to move in the direction of changing products. Yet several of these companies have orders worth 1 billion forints from Ikarus. So the change would also be in their interest.

On behalf of MEDOSZ [Agriculture and Forestry Workers Trade Union] Andras Harabovszky, a forester from Somogy County, asked to speak. He said the financial position of forestry enterprises has deteriorated by 50 percent since 1980, and that the present situation endangers the quality of forests.

Istvan Matuszka, trade union secretary at the People's Army, spoke about patriotic upbringing. He said that the defense of the homeland is not a 40-hour a week task, that it cannot be solved by economic work collectives. He recommended the expansion of the sphere of patriotic education in the schools.

The last contributor to the debate -- the 73d, was Jozsef Kobor, a consultant doctor from Baranya Country. He spoke about the correctness of our health principles and recommended that they be put into practice more consistently.

Following Jozsef Kobor's contribution, the debate in the 25th Congress of SZOT came to an end. A few moments ago Laszlo Gal, head of the committee drafting the resolution, finished his list of suggested improvements to the draft resolution. At this moment, Ferenc Solyom, chairman of the committee drafting the statutes, is outlining the changes in the draft statutes and, in a few moments, Sandor Gaspar, SZOT chairman, will step to the microphone and sum up the debate.

Gaspar Addresses Congress

LD162141 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1657 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Address by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of National Council of Trade Unions, on 16 February at 25th Hungarian Trade Union Congress in Budapest]

[Text] I would like to thank every participant for the work done. It is the result of our joint work that we have reached the point where we are now and I think that our consciences can rest at ease on one question: The congress has carried out the work set out for it, its calling.

If we wanted to characterize this congress briefly, we could sum it up in a few sentences -- naturally, by oversimplifying it to a certain degree. The congress has exhibited a high sense of duty. It has criticized all our worries and problems, all our intentions and endeavors, from the inside, and put forward recommendations on how to overcome our difficulties, and what we have to do to create better foundations for more rapid progress. This is a good thing.

Another characteristic of the congress is that if has become clear from the opinions of the comrades who spoke that we can only overcome our existing problems by joint endeavor, if we combine all our forces so that, increasing the economic strength of the country, we can meet the demands which have been voiced in various ways here.

It is very welcome that the comrades who did speak approved and supplemented our main strategic goals set out in the congress document. I feel -- and I think that this can be said on behalf of the congress -- that we have orders for the next 5 years -- orders which the comrades speaking here have given to us on behalf of the membership. Thus, we shall not lack work in the next 5 years.

Anyone who has closely followed the work of the congress and paid attention to what has been done here has received a very unequivocal and clear answer to a question which still occupies public opinion. It is still often asked in connection with various debates, whatever the subject may be: What do the trade unions want? What do the trade unions support? I think that this is no mystery but, nonetheless, with your permission I shall say a few words about this since it is also a part of the complete picture that we should provide an answer to this question.

The Hungarian trade union movement, in accordance with its mission and functions, supports everything that is beneficial to society. It supports everything which serves to attain or approach our socialist goals. It supports all endeavors aimed at increasing our country's economic power. It supports all endeavors which make it possible for us to have a better, happier, and more complete life. The Hungarian trade union movement supports all these things. It supports all endeavors which represent the assertion of our socialist principles in practice.

So after this I think it is unnecessary to outline the things which the trade union movement does not support. So no one should be in any doubt, the Hungarian trade union movement wishes to carry out its own work in accordance with its designation. And with all its efforts it has endeavored, is endeavoring, and will endeavor, to fulfill its mission by joining forces and hence increasing the possibilities for satisfying realistic requirements; to fulfill its mission in accordance with its designation.

The comrades have mentioned in various connections the tasks connected with improving the standard of living. This is quite right: It is here that this issue must be raised and we must discuss these questions among ourselves. I think it is no exaggeration to say that the government would not embarrass the Hungarian trade union movement if it were to say the day after tomorrow that there was half a day available, let us sit down quickly because a decision has to be reached, and then the government would tell us that it has in its pocket, let us say 2 billion forints, let us distribute it quickly. This would not embarrass the Hungarian trade union movement because in the long term there would be something to spend every filler on. [1 forint equals 100 fillers] This is not what is on the agenda at the present time, but still, it is right that we should bear it in mind.

Well, comrades, I ask for your indulgence: The trade union movement cannot very well resort to this sortof analogy, but in everyone's life there have been times when they could easily imagine what they would do if they had money. At present we cannot do more than that but it is right to register, to bear in mind, in which areas the tasks must be strengthened.

The comrade delegates' view that in order to meet these otherwise very realistic demands requires creating the appropriate financial basis was not left unsaid. The comrades always noted this in their speeches. Permit me to say a few words once again on these prosaic matters; this is also our duty and task.

When we endeavor to determine our long-term tasks here with a joint endeavor, I ask the comrades not to forget that tomorrow is once again a work day and by now we are gradually coming to the end of the second month of the first year of our Seventh 5-Year Plan. Facts are very stubborn things and experience over 1 and 1/2 months shows that we have not made a good start in 1986. The Hungarian trade union movement pays attention and uses its own means to help to ensure that we utilize the existing possibilities better at every place of work in the sphere of production, if we pay attention to ensuring that disciplined work is demanded at every place of work -- because this is how there can be a full picture -- if we create the conditions for disciplined work, then there will be scope for making somewhat more rapid progress as regards meeting demands as well.

This 5-year plan is one that will determine the future of the entire Hungarian nation, the working people. We must pay attention to what we are doing. I do not want to [word indistinct] the esteemed congress but according to the calculations we would need a 2.5-3 percent growth in national income this year to realize the targets laid down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This is no small matter and it cannot be helped: reality is always reality, we must make this our point of departure when we are talking about satisfying demands.

I do not know whether the old saying that it is possible to envisge a pleasant life even amid modest and poor circumstances is true. I think that it is true; in fact some people say that life is only beautiful for the poor, for those living a modest existence. Well, we have had enough of this, we do not want to live in modest circumstances.

In one respect -- in many respects, but in one respect certainly and that is important -- the Hungarian trade union movement can rest easy: We have been able to satisfy the demands in line with the capacity of the country, in line with the possibilities of the level of production development and the wealth-creating ability of the country -- in line with those factors. And tomorrow, comrades, let us start with renewed strength to fulfill our tasks; let us strive together to fulfill our goals fully and as well as possible. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 16 February adds that Sandor Gaspar finished his speech by thanking the "foreign comrade delegates for their presence at and participation in our congress"]

Final Resolution Adopted

LD162154 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 16 (MTI) -- The resolution of the 3-day 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions was published on Sunday [16 February].

The resolution stresses that the trade unions agree with the analyses of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party made by the 13th congress and identify themselves with the targets which properly reflect the interest and efforts of the Hungarian people, the working class and the 4.5 million trade union members.

The resolution states that Hungarian trade unions, by implementing the resolutions of the 25th congress, contributed to increase the country's economic power, the improvement of national economic equilibrium and the protection of socialist achievements. However, efforts for easing economic and living standards policy tensions often created difficult situation in the trade unions too. Due to the stagnation of living standards, the decrease of real wages and the deterioration of certain strata's situation, criticism against trade union activity increased.

Analysing the trade unions' social role, the resolution points out that the congress highly appreciates the stand of the HSWP Central Committee, took on October 12, 1983, saying that the trade unions, acknowleding the party's leading role, meet their targets independently and devotedly to the cause of socialism.

The resolution points out that it is a great achievement of our society that Hungarian trade unions, as shareholders of power, not only represent interests but they also take part in the establishment of the conditions of meeting demands. The concurrent implementation of this duplex requirement is burdened by conflicts, and avoiding one-sidedness is a continuous task.

The better and thorough enforcement of trade union independence is the prime condition of the development of trade union work. The enforcement of independence demands the resolute use of rights, including the right of veto, too.

Production units have increased rights in enterprise management in the course of the development of the economic management system. It demands changes in the work of trade unions too and increase in the independence of local trade union organizations. To meet national economic targets the trade unions hold it important to increase enterprise independence and the inclusion of workers in the management of life at their work places to a greater extent.

The resolution states that socialist emulation movement is necessary, as it is a special form of expressing worker's activity and initiatives. Socialist brigades have to bear greater independence and responsibility in the undertaking of tasks, the evaluation of production and decision-making on moral and financial appreciation of each individual. The congress is of the opinion that the majority of economic working associations carry out successful work. Their maintenance is reasonable at work places where they meet real demands in economically, honestly and at the required level.

The congress holds it important that salary should remain the main source of living and real income to increase gradually in the coming years. Special attention should be paid to living conditions and incomes of workers in large-scale units. It should be arranged that workers should show their skills in full time and meet their demands. It is necessary to stabilize and increase real value of [word indistinct] as soon as possible and to improve the conditions of bringing up childs and obtaining flats.

The resolution points out that it is indispensable to increase the democratic character of trade unions. The ways of expressing group, strata and professional interests at work places should be improved and they have to be represented at national level, if necessary.

On the international activity of trade unions the resolution pays special attention to promoting relations with trade unions in socialist countries and develop by- and multilateral cooperation.

The Hungarian trade unions strengthen relations, and moral and political solidarity with the trade unions of developing countries and maintain and strengthen their relations with the trade unions in capitalist countries. The Hungarian trade unions continue to be active in the World Federation of Trade Unions and international unions.

Congress Closes

LD161544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] The 25th Congress of the Hungarian Trade Unions ended this afternoon. At the closing session the composition of the National Council of the Trade Unions and other bodies was published.

Sandor Gaspar has been reelected as chairman of SZOT, and Tibor Baranyai has been re-elected as general secretary.

On the final day of the Trade Union Congress the debate continued. The delegates approved the report of the National Council of Trade Unions and the resolution.

The document points out that the fundamental precondition for the development of trade union activity is the ever more consistent realization of independence, including the more decisive utilization of trade union rights, including at times even the right of veto.

The Trade Union Congress considers it of primary importance that the main source for improving livelihoods and the circumstances of life should be earned incomes in the future as well, and that in the coming years real incomes should rise perceptibly and steadily.

The document states that in the present stage of socialist construction, the disadvantaged social situation is still being recreated. It points out, however, that it is possible to curb this tendency. It is necessary to stabilize as soon as possible and then increase the real value of pensions. Conditions for bringing up children and establishing a home should improve.

As regards the development of trade union life, the resolution states that the membership's opinion must be sought regularly, on every issue, and the various trade union office holders must develop their positions together with the membership.

URBAN ON MESSNER TO USSR, IMF, FARM FOUNDATION

LD182058 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 18 Feb 86

[By Janusz Dworecki and Jerzy Redlich]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 18: A visit to the USSR being the first foreign trip by Premier Zbigniew Messner, a top-level Polish delegation to the 27th CPSU congress, talks on Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund, and whether the government torpedoes the farm foundation -- these were the main issues raised at Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban's weekly press conference held today.

Today, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner, accompanied by Vice-Premiers Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Zbigniew Szalajda, as well as several ministers, leave for an official visit to Moscow at the invitation from the Soviet Government, Minister Urban stated.

This is the first foreign visit by the head of the present Polish Government. It will be of great significance for further Polish-Soviet cooperation, Urban said and added that a number of important agreements, including ones on cultural and scientific cooperation, are expected to be signed.

Also today, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski leaves for Greece. He will hold talks with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papulias, meet with Premier Papandreou, with the vice-premier and the [words indistinct] next, [words indistinct] press spokesman made [words indistinct]

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic is deeply concerned about the latest developments at the Iraqi-Iranian border and the intensification of fighting at that front.

"We firmly come out in favour of an immediate end to military operations and peaceful [word indistinct] to every conflicting issue. [passage indistinct] "This statement looks like shooting at a sparrow with a strategic missiles," Minister Urban said.

Further [word indistinct] government spokesman quoted a few statements made by the Western mass media on the same subject and said: "In this way the West has blown up a great balloon, and when it burst, statements, interviews and commentaries surfaced saying that Western protests have saved Walesa from cruel repressions which the Polish authorities prepared for him. This game seems childish."

Referring to the resolution passed by the European Trade Union Confederation which demanded the discontinuation of the appeal trial of Machnik, Lis and Frasyniuk, Minister Urban stated: "The appeal trial which started Feb. 17 is being conducted at the request of Michnik's, Lis's and Frasyniuk's defense lawyers who aim precisely to change the former court rulings while the confederation protests [word indistinct] the court case being held, which means that that organization does not know what it is protesting against."

Replying to questions about U.S. citizen Sue Donny Kersey who was ordered to leave Poland because of her negligence of the law of the Polish People's Republic, the spokesman stated that a decision concerning her further stay in Poland lays in the competence of respective bodies of Wroclaw.

Jerzy Urban noted, by the way, that there were many cases of Polish citizens being expelled from the U.S. and said: Nonetheless, we do not stir commotion around these cases because we think that foreigners should obey the law of the country they are in."

In reply to a question about Poland's admission to the International Monetary Fund, Minister Urban announced that a meeting of the members' committee which was attended by a Polish delegation took place last week. The report of the state of the Polish economy which was compiled by the fund's delegation by the end of last year came under review and the amount of the Polish share (sum) in the IMF was also discussed. The Polish side assesses that Poland's preparations for its membership in the IMF are proceeding normally according to the fund's internal regulations, stated the government spokesman.

Replying to a question on the composition of the Polish delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, Minister Urban stated: "The communique in this matter is expected to be issued Feb. 24, on the day of departure of the delegation. A top-level delegation will go to the CPSU Congress. The congress will constitute a significant global event due to the role the Soviet Union plays in the world. It will be an event of exceptional weight for the international workers' movement, and especially for socialist states, including Poland. Polish society is very interested in the course of the CPSU Congress and the participation of a top-level Polish delegation in it is an expression of our attitude towards the Soviet party."

"The Polish Government negatively assesses the limitation of the possibilities for functioning of Polish missions in the U.S. and considers these limitations as contrary to international law," stated Jerzy Urban in reply to one of the questions.

"Contact between Polish and American authorities has been initiated with regard to this matter. It is not good that, despite mutual agreements, a press leak about these talks has occurred in the U.S. Public discussion on this matter would currently be inadvisable," the spokesman added.

Replying to a question whether consultations about this year's price increases were being conducted between trade unions and the government, Jerzy Urban answered that the percentage increase of prices (by 8.5 to 9 percent) has been agreed upon as early as last year but the procedure of introducing these hikes would soon become the subject of talks.

One question concerned the farm foundation. One of the correspondents asked straightforward whether the government was torpedoing the creation of that foundation. Minister Urban expressed surprise at the aggressive formulation of the question because the government's stance on this matter has not changed. A certain slowing down of the talks on the foundation arised from the fact that the church side did not approve of the timetable of talks, proposing that controversies by decided on by correspondents. And so, the dispute currently evolves around the method of negotiations rather than the heart of the matter itself.

Statements on Gulf War, Walesa

LD182102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Marek Kassa report on the press conference by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban; passages within quotation mark Urban recordings]

[Excerpts] The spokesman began by reading a statement:

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic is greatly worried by recent events on the Iraq-Iran frontier and by the intensification of fighting on the front. We come out firmly in favor of an immediate cessation of military operations and a peaceful resolution of all points of conflict. I would like to stress that Poland traditionally maintains close and fruitful relations with both Iraq and Iran. She would like to continue to develop and strengthen them. She is taking consistent steps in this direction. We desire all the more that calm be restored between both countries."

The next statement concerned Lech Walesa and his trial for slandering members of electoral commissions. Jerzy Urban said here:

"The modest trial for slander which Lech Walesa had before the court in Gdansk evoked a great fuss in the West. It is worth drawing certain lessons from it. [word indistinct] a group of members of an electoral commission felt slandered by Lech Walesa's suggestions that the commissions did not count the votes honestly. A report appeared in the Polish press, that the prosecutor supported the intention of members of electoral commissions to defend their honor in court. I commented on this event. I said that no Polish authorities intended to bring Lech Walesa to political trial for his activity. This activity, in any case, does not at the present time have the significance to present any important threat to the legal order. This was shown for one thing by the childish appearance of Mr Walesa in the court; he made his own chest into a sort of political display case. I have reiterated several times that this was a trial in defense of the honor of members of the commissions and nothing more. At the outset, in a conversation with the AP correspondent, I pointed out the possibility of discontinuing the case, if the defendant were to give satisfaction to the person whom he slandered. This is very often the way slander trials end in Poland, anyway. I state that some politicians in the West and a considerable section of the press there have shown themselves to be deaf to what I said. On 22d January, a spokesman for the foreign ministry of that great power, the United States, said that the Polish Government intended to exert repression against Lech Walesa, because it felt threatened by his statements. The U.S. Government representative informed that the beginning of the trial evokes the outrage of the world. This gives the impression of firing a strategic missile at a sparrow.

During the conference, the spokesman also reported that a top-level Polish delegation would be going to the 27th CPSU Congress. He also assured that the government's position on the farm foundation had not undergone any change and also announced that in the near future the government would be presenting a specific plan for prices policy in the current year.

AFP: POPE TO VISIT IN 'JUNE OF NEXT YEAR'

AU181257 Paris AFP in English 1154 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 18 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II will make his third papal visit to his native country Poland in June of next year, reliable sources said here today. He previously visited Poland as Pope in June 1979 and June 1983, attracting huge crowds in this country where more than 90 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

The sources said he would both open and close the church's Eucharistic Congress, which would mean he would spend at least a week in the country.

Discussions are now taking place between the Church and the Polish authorities on his itinerary, which is expected to include Krakow, where he was archbishop before being elected Pope in 1978, and towns east of the River Vistula which he has never visited as Pope. He has also on several occasions expressed a desire to visit Gdansk, although the authorities are reluctant that he should visit the birthplace of the Solidarity free trade union movement.

Diplomatic sources here said that Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski could soon visit Rome and take the opportunity to meet the pontiff and invite him officially to come to Poland. The Polish ambassador in Rome, Jozef Wiejacz, had been involved in negotiations to this effect recently, the sources said.

ORZECHOWSKI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREECE

LD181729 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski has gone on an official visit to Greece. In a statement for PAP, before his departure by air, he stressed that the successfully developing dialogue between Poland and Greece is confirmation of the possibility of cooperation between states with differing political and social systems, belonging to different alliances and groupings.

Arrives, Met by Papoulias

LD182257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Marian Orzechowski, the minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Athens today. He is paying an official visit at the invitation of Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias. Greeting Minister Orzechowski, Karolos Papoulias expressed the hope that the joint talks will be fruitful and useful.

DUTKOWSKI NAMED TO ARMED FORCES POLITICAL BOARD

LD171208 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday a session took plase of the Military Council of the Navy of the Polish PR, with the participation of candidate Politburo member and Defense Minister Army General Florian Siwicki.

The council was informed that Rear Admiral Ludwik Dutkowski, formerly deputy Navy commander for political matters, has been appointed to the post of first deputy head of the Main Political Board of the Polish Armed Forces. The duties of head of the Political board of the Navy were entrusted to Commander Waldemar Raczkowski.

1985 PLAN FULFILLMENT COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

AU080600 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Feb 86 pp 5, 6, 7

["Communique Issued by the Central Office of Statistics on the Country's Socioeconomic Situation in 1985" -- all tons quoted are metric tons]

[Text] The production of the basic sectors of the national economy increased in 1985 and so did the national income, compared with 1984.

Industry fulfilled almost all the production tasks of the Central Annual Plan, despite the difficulties that occurred at the beginning of the year. The production of many industrial goods increased, but the level of production in some sectors was lower than in 1984.

Construction increased and the construction tasks of the Central Annual Plan were overfulfilled.

The yields of cereals and root crops were high and the yields of oleaginous plants were much higher than in previous years. Favorable trends were evident in hog breeding all throughout the year, and the number of farm animals increased, except for cows. The procurement of most farm produce, especially of hogs, also increased.

The good farming results helped to consolidate the food situation and to abolish the rationing of cereal products, fats, and sugar.

Personal cash incomes increased more rapidly than the flow of goods to shops, and as a result the cash resources of the population increased much more quickly than in previous years.

The increase in personal nominal cash incomes of most people was faster than the increase in the cost of living, but the personal nominal cash incomes of the remaining people increased more slowly than the cost of living.

The planned investment tasks were overfulfilled, but the discipline and punctuality of completion of investment projects did not improve. The plan for apartment construction was overfulfilled, but the number of apartments ready was slightly lower than in 1984.

The year 1985 was the last year of the 1983-85 socioeconomic plan. Initial estimates indicate that the basic tasks of this plan in material production were fulfilled and in some sectors overfulfilled. Compared with 1982, the national income increased about 15 percent as against 10.1-11.7 percent stipulated by the national socioeconomic plan. The industrial, construction, and farm production tasks of the 3-year plan were overfulfilled. The increase in personal incomes and in the cost of living was higher than planned. Investment outlays were also higher than planned, but the planned increase in export production could not be fully achieved.

Compared with 1982 and 1984, the basic indexes of the 1985 socioeconomic situation were as follows:

Item	Index for 1984	Index for 1982
	100	100
Gross national income (constant prices)	about 103	about 117
Gross value of fixed assets (constant prices)	102.4	107.4
Employment in the socialized economy (without apprentices)	100.4	100.7
Average monthly wage in the socialized economy	118.4	171.4
Index of living costs of employees in the socialized economy	about 115	about 163
Index of retail prices for goods and services	about 115	about 161
Per capita consumption of goods paid for from personal incomes (constant prices)	about 101	about 109
Personal incomes	123.9	185.9
The population's income resources on 31 December 1985,	103.5	183
--including cash	123	166.7
Retail sales of goods by socialized units:		
in current prices	117.7	184.4
in constant prices	about 104	about 117
Export of goods (constant prices)	101.7	122.8
Import of goods (constant prices)	106.8	122
Investment outlays in the socialized economy (constant prices)	106.4	133.1
Sold production in socialized industry (constant prices)	103.8	116.3
Sold production per employee in socialized industry (constant prices)	104.4	118.8
Basic production of socialized construction units (constant prices)	103.5	117.1
Basic production per employee in socialized construction unit (constant prices)	102.7	116.8
Total farm production (constant prices)	100.9	110.1
--plant production	97.8	111.3
--animal production	104.6	108.8
Farm produce procurement (constant prices)	105.1	114.6
Freight traffic by socialized transportation	96	101.9
Passenger traffic by socialized transportation	99	100.3
Apartments turned over for use;	98.5	103.7
--by the socialized economy	96.2	103.9
--by the nonsocialized economy	104.3	103.4
State budget expenditures on social services	120.2	197.9

National Income

Compared with 1984, the gross national income increased in constant prices about 3 percent. In line with the plan, the increase rate of this income was lower than in the previous 2 years. Compared with 1979, the national income was about 10 percent lower.

Social labor productivity in the socialized economy increased about 4 percent compared with 1984. The average number of employees in the socialized economy in the material production sector decreased slightly compared with 1984. Compared with 1979, social labor productivity was about 5 percent lower.

In per capita terms, the gross national income increased over 2 percent compared with 1984, but was over 14 percent lower than in 1979.

The shared national income increased over 3 percent in constant prices compared with 1984. The slightly higher increase rate of the shared national income compared with the gross national income was a result of the fact that imports increased more rapidly than exports. Compared with 1979, the shared national income was about 14 percent lower.

In per capita terms, the shared national income was about 3 percent higher compared with 1984, but it was about 18 percent lower than in 1979.

Compared with 1984, the consumption of material goods bought from personal incomes was about 2 percent higher, but was about 6 percent lower than in 1979.

In per capita terms, this consumption was about 1 percent higher than in 1984 and about 11 percent lower than in 1979.

Net investment outlays on fixed assets increased about 4 percent in 1985 and their ration in the shared national income stayed at the 1984 level. Compared with 1979, these outlays were much lower.

Fiscal Results in Socialized Enterprises

In the period January-November 1985 the fiscal accumulation resulting from the overall activities of socialized enterprises (excluding agricultural enterprises, which have their own economic year) amounted to Z2.224 trillion, which was 19.6 percent more than in January-November 1984, and sales increased 19 percent. This accumulation accounted for 14.4 percent of the value of sales.

The payments into the state budget on account of fiscal accumulation amounted to Z1.443 trillion, including Z1.175 trillion in turnover taxation and, compared with the January-November period of 1984, increased by 14 and 8.3 percent respectively. At the same time, budgetary subsidies amounted to Z1.174 trillion, including Z799 billion in the form of grants, and were 24.6 and 17.9 percent higher respectively than in the same period of 1984.

If we take into account the payments resulting from the sharing of accumulation and budget subsidies, the total fiscal balance amounted to Z1.955 trillion (Z2.265 trillion profit and Z310 billion loss), which was 27.3 percent more than in the January-November period in 1984. Profit sharing enabled the socialized enterprises to pay Z1.054 trillion in income taxation to the state budget, which was 36.6 percent more than within the same time in 1984, and to contribute Z115 billion into the State Vocational Activization Fund. Taking into account income taxation and the payments into the above fund, the favorable fiscal balance amounted to Z786 billion, which was 12.5 percent more than for the 11 months of 1984.

Altogether the payments made by enterprises from fiscal accumulation and profits amounted to Z2.612 trillion. About 45 percent of this sum was used to subsidize unprofitable production. Alcohol refineries and automobile plants had to pay the highest taxes and coal, dairy products, housing services, cereal products, and rail passenger transportation received the highest subsidies.

In the January-November period of 1985 the number of socialized enterprises showing deficits was lower than in the same period in 1984. The ration of such enterprises in the overall number of industrial enterprises decreased from 2 to 1 percent.

Technological Development

In 1985 technologies were introduced into plants to reduce consumption of raw and other materials. The number of new inventions increased and unfavorable trends in technological progress were halted.

Initial estimates indicate that the funds for research and development activities amounted to about Z147.1 billion, which was about 36 percent more than in 1984.

In 1985 the state industry launched the production of some 4,500 new lines, compared with about 4,000 in 1984. The electroengineering industry launched the production of over 3,000 new lines, which was about 500 lines more than in 1984 and which included about 1,300 machines and installations -- 300 more than in 1984. The value of the new lines in the state industry increased from Z81 billion in 1984 to Z107 billion in 1985. This included the increase in the value of the electroengineering industry's new lines from Z53 billion in 1984 to Z75 billion in 1985. The share of electroengineering products in the value of new production lines increased from 65 percent in 1984 to 69.3 percent in 1985.

The state industry launched about 2,500 new technologies to reduce consumption of raw and other materials.

The number of products marked with the quality symbols "1" and "q" amounted to 21,800 at the end of 1985, and was 15 percent higher than in 1984, and increased by 2,888 products.

Technological progress in construction was used to reduce material-intensiveness and energy-intensiveness and to improve the techniques of apartment construction.

Many scientific research tasks were accomplished in transportation in 1985 in order to increase the automation of production, lower the consumption of materials and energy, raise traffic safety, and introduce labor-saving measures.

Some 5,100 domestic inventions were registered with the patents office. As in 1984, most of these inventions concerned chemistry, control and measurement apparatus, electroengineering, electronics, and transportation. The number of domestic designs amounted to 2,400, which was 5.8 percent more than in 1984.

In the state industry 123,300 invention ideas were registered, which was 17.3 percent more than in 1984. The number of these ideas applied in practice amounted to 63,600 and was about 10 percent higher than in 1984. This included over 300,000 inventions ideas that were applied in practice in the electroengineering industry.

Industry

The socialized industry's sold production (in constant selling prices) increased 3.8 percent compared with 1984. In this connection production of the processing industry increased 4.2 percent and that of the extracting industry decreased 0.5 percent. The production sold by sulfur and copper mines decreased and there were slight decreases in sales of bituminous coal. Sales of lignite, raw chemical materials, nonferrous ores (except copper), mineral detritus, building stone, and oil increased.

Socialized industry's sold production in constant prices decreased 2.1 percent compared with 1984.

Small-scale industry's sold production increased 7 percent compared with 1984.

The tasks of the 1985 Central Annual Plan with regard to production sales were almost fully accomplished.

Production sales increased considerably in precision industry, 13.3 percent; electro-engineering and electronics industry, 7.9 percent; and in machine-building industry, 7.7 percent. Below-average increases were registered by energy industry, 3 percent; chemical industry, 2.7 percent; paper industry, 2.7 percent; nonferrous metals industry, 2.5 percent, and fuels industry, about 1.3 percent. Production of the glass industry was at the same level.

There were increases in the production of such consumer goods as vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, refrigerators, automated washing machines, wireless sets, television sets, bulbs, cotton and cotton-like textiles, knitted goods, hosiery, and textile footwear.

Compared with 1984, the sold production of the building materials industry decreased 2.8 percent, that of the iron industry decreased 1.5 percent, and that of the coal industry decreased 0.2 percent.

Production of lignite greatly increased. Although the working time in the coal industry was reduced by 2 days, coal production in 1985 was at the 1984 level, but daily production increased. However, the assortment structure of coal deteriorated, and this lowered the overall value of sales.

Some 192 million metric tons of coal were extracted in 1985, which was at the 1984 level. Coal supplies for domestic users increased 5.3 percent compared with 1984, but export supplies decreased 15.8 percent. More coal was consumed in the first quarter of 1985. At the same time the users' coal stocks decreased 14.8 percent.

Despite increased supplies, difficulties were experienced in providing coal for the population.

The supply of oil products in 1985 was higher than in 1984. The supply of gasoline increased 1.9 percent, of diesel oil 4.7 percent, and of heating oil 9 percent.

The supply of industrial coke was 2.7 percent lower than in 1984. The failure to supply industrial producers with the necessary quanitites of coke was caused by the necessity to increase the flow of industrial coke for domestic use in order to make good the shortage of normal coke.

Consumption of high quality natural gas increased 2 percent, but consumption of gas produced from coke was 5.9 percent lower.

The electric energy needs were fully met. Industrial consumption of electronic energy increased 4.2 percent compared with 1984. There were no cuts in electric energy because of power shortages in power stations.

The flow of basic producer materials differed from sector to sector. Compared with 1984, there was an increased flow of polyethylene, synthetic rubber, zinc, raw hides, tires for cars and trucks, lead, boards, copper, steel piping, polystyrene, and polypropylene.

The supply of cement, pine lumber, tinplate, manganese ore, car batteries, aluminum and polyvinyl chloride was reduced compared with 1984.

The electroengineering industry was able to increase production in all its sectors. Above-average production increases were registered in the sector of computers, electronic medical equipment, building machines and equipment, and chemical machinery, and appliances.

Above-average production increases were registered in the chemical industry in the following sectors: pharmaceutical articles, herbs, paints, and the mining of chemical minerals, except copper. Production of synthetic compounds, sulfur, and other materials waslower than in 1984.

In 1985 average employment in the socialized industry amounted to 4,390,000 persons and was lower by 29,000 persons, or 0.6 percent, than in 1984. Most industries registered reductions in manpower, but the highest reductions occurred in the metal industry, 3.4 percent; building materials industry, 3.3 percent; glass industry, 2.8 percent; and chemical industry, 2.1 percent. On the other hand, manpower increased in the coal, energy, nonferrous metals, leather, and food industries.

Labor productivity in terms of per employee sales in constant prices was 4.4 percent higher than in 1984, and in terms of per capita working time it was 5.1 percent higher.

In 1985 the working time of an industrial worker was 16 hours shorter compared with 1984 because of two extra holidays. In 1985 the normal working time amounted to 1,704.2 hours, which was 13.4 hours fewer (0.8 percent) than in 1984. The number of hours that were not worked decreased by 2.6 hours or by 1.2 percent. The number of hours lost through justified and unjustified absenteeism and through periods of paid idleness increased, but the number of hours lost through illness and maternity leaves decreased. Vacations were at the 1984 level.

The per capita hours worked outside the normal schedule amounted to 151.7 including 65 hours worked on work-free Saturdays. Compared with 1984, these hours increased by 15.2 and 11.1 hours, or 10 and 20.5 percent respectively.

The normal working week was 0.3 hours shorter compared with 1984 and amounted to 32.7 hours, while the nominal working week, excluding vacations, amounted to 36.9 hours. With overtime the normal working week amounted to 35.6 hours compared with 35.7 hours in 1984.

The 1985 socialized industry production of some more important goods was as follows:

Item	Unit of Measures	Absolute figures	1984 Index 100
Bituminous coal	millions of tons	191.6	100
Lignite	millions of tons	57.8	114.6
Coke from bituminous coal	millions of tons	16	96.2
Natural gas	millions of cubic meters	6,372	104.7
Processed crude oil	millions of tons	14.1	103.1
Electric energy	billions of KWH	138	102.2
Unrefined steel	millions of tons	16.1	97.5
Rolled goods	millions of tons	11.9	97.6
Electrolytic copper	thousands of tons	387	103.9
Aluminum	thousands of tons	47	102.3
Zinc	thousands of tons	180	102.2
Lead	thousands of tons	87.3	104.7
Metal-cutting machine tools	thousands of tons	34.4	100.5
--automated ones	tons	1,971	117.4
Machines for plastic working of metals	tons	7,456	97.3
Farm machines and implements	billions of zlotys (a)	51.9	99.2
Automated control equipment	billions of zlotys (a)	15.7	108.1
Computer systems and equipment	billions of zlotys (a)	25.6	127.9
Passenger automobiles	thousands of units	283	101.7
Trucks and road tractors	thousands of units	49	105
Farm tractors	thousands of units	59	100.3
Seagoing vessels from 100 DWT upward	thousands of DWT	343	70.8
Electric rotary machines	millions of units	12.5	102.7
Semiconductor elements,	millions of units	288	117.9
--integrated circuits	millions of units	37	116
Electric acid batteries	thousands of units	2,956	105.5
Household electric washing machines and spin driers	thousands of units	739	101.1
--automated ones	thousands of units	303	104.2
Household refrigerators	thousands of units	577	106.2
Radio sets and equipment	thousands of units	2,687	111.1
Television sets and equipment	thousands of units	611	104.1
--color sets	thousands of units	159	70.9
Tape recorders, dictaphones	thousands of units	384	89.3
Sulfur, in terms of pure compound	thousands of tons	4,876	97.7
Synthetic fertilizers (without lime fertilizers) in terms of pure compound,	thousands of tons	2,270	96.4
--nitrogen fertilizers	thousands of tons	1,254	91.5
--phosphorous fertilizers	thousands of tons	889	102.3
Synthetic compounds	thousands of tons	594	98.9

Item	Unit of Measures	Absolute figures	1984 Index 100
Synthetic rubber (with latex)	thousands of tons	126	105.6
Chemical [chemiczne] fibers,	thousands of tons	241	100.1
--synthetic [syntetyczne] fibers	thousands of tons	164	102.1
Pharmaceutical articles (and herbs)	billions of zlotys (a)	54.9	114.6
Detergents and soap	thousands of tons	296	111.7
Tires	thousands of units	8,541	105.4
--tires for tractors	thousands of units	982	94.5
Cement	millions of tons	15	90
Walling materials (in terms of solid red bricks) (b)	millions of bricks	9,110	97.8
Lumber	thousands of cubic meters	6,332	97.7
Millboard	millions of square meters	111	100
Particle boards	thousands of cubic meters	1,170	100.4
Furniture	billions of zlotys (a)	119	106.5
Paper	thousands of tons	1,071	102.8
Cardboard	thousands of tons	221	103.4
Cotton and cotton-like fabrics	millions of meters	828	102
Woolen and wool-like fabrics	millions of meters	105	101.4
Silk and silk-like fabrics	millions of meters	137	99.5
Knitted articles	millions of units	370	102.6
Footwear (less rubber footwear)	millions of pairs	147	100.1
Meat and fats (less meat slaughtered in households)	thousands of tons	1,965	112
--slaughtered poultry	"	197	111.6
Sea fish catches (c)	"	648	95.4
Butter	"	275	95
Sugar	"	1,664	96.3
Edible vegetable fats	"	291	102.8
Cigarettes	billions of units	90	104.2
Industrial mixed fodder	thousands of tons	7,350	106.9

(a) denotes fixed selling prices; (b) does not include production by peasant teams and trades; (c) including catches by individual fishermen

Agriculture

The year 1985 was the fourth successful farming year in a row. Compared with 1984, which was a good year, the value of overall farm production (in constant prices) increased 0.9 percent, plant production having decreased 2.2 percent and animal production having increased 4.6 percent. Saleable farm production increased 4.1 percent, including a 0.9 percent increase in plant production and a 5.8 increase in animal production.

Compared with 1984, the overall area of cereals and fodder plants increased slightly. As in 1984, further advantageous changes in the structure of grain sowings occurred. The area of rye was reduced in favor of wheat and barley. The area of potatoes and sugar beets was also reduced, but the area of rape and agrimony was increased.

The following table shows the 1985 harvest figures for the main crops:

Item	1984 harvest in millions of tons	1984 index -- 100	1976-80 average index -- 100
Cereals	23.1	97.3	120.8
--4 grains (less mixtures)	20.8	95.9	118.6
--wheat	6.5	107.5	127
--rye	7.6	79.7	117.4
--barley	4.1	114.9	114.8
--oats	2.7	103	110.2
Potatoes	36.5	97.6	85.5
Sugar beets	14.7	91.4	103.6
Oleaginous crops	1.1	115.8	065.3
Meadow hay	15.1	97.5	105.4

The following table shows in 1985 yield figures for the main crops:

Item	1984 yields per hectare in quintals	1984 index -- 100	1976-80 index -- 100
Cereals:	28.6	96.7	116.5
--4 grains (less mixtures)	28.9	96.3	116.5
--wheat	34.3	97.4	117.1
--rye	24.7	91.8	114.4
--barley	32.9	97.6	119.2
--oats	27	96.8	118.4
Potatoes	174	100	98.3
Sugar beets	336	98.8	120
Oleaginous crops	22.7	101.8	119.5
Meadow hay	60.9	97.9	106.1

The socialized sector of agriculture obtained higher yields than its private sector.

Yields of vegetables amounted to 4.6 million tons and were 14 percent lower than the 1984 bumper harvest. This reduction resulted from the reduced area of crops and the lower productivity of most vegetables. Fruit yields were lower by 11 percent, mainly because of lower productivity.

Animal production was marked in 1985 by growth tendencies (except for cows) and by favorable contracts on, and procurement of cattle and hog livestock.

During the winter-spring period the free prices of cereals, potatoes, and dry fodder continued to stabilize and to settle at a level slightly lower than that in 1984, whereas in the preceding years they tended to rise. The stabilization of prices, which was a sign of a relative abundance of domestic fodder in 1984, and the good yields of fodder crops in 1985 created favorable conditions to expand the breeding of farm animals.

As a result the number of hogs increased to 17.6 million in June 1985 (by 5.7 percent compared with June 1984) and to 19.8 million in October 1985 (by 10.2 percent compared with October 1984). There was also a considerable increase in the hog reproduction indicators. The high free market prices for piglets continued throughout 1985.

Changes in cattle breeding were not so favorable. Compared with October 1984, the number of cattle in October 1985 dropped by 1 percent. Essential changes in the structure of cattle were also registered: The ratio of cows declined from 51.2 percent in the third quarter of 1984 to 49.5 percent in the third quarter of 1985; at the same time, the ratio of young cattle earmarked mainly for slaughter increased. In October 1985, the number of cows was over 4 percent lower than in October 1984, but the number of young cattle increased 2.5 percent. This trend continued to the end of 1985.

The following table shows the numbers of farm animals registered during the census in January 1986:

Item	All farming	Socialized farming	Private farming
Cattle:	10,769,700	2,093,100	8,676,000
--cows	5,349,200	659,700	4,689,500
Hogs	19,158,000	5,154,500	14,003,500
Piglets up to 3 months	5,965,700	1,511,300	4,454,400
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	5,932,700	1,643,700	4,289,000
Gilts for breeding:	1,941,500	446,100	1,495,400
--gilts in farrow	1,073,800	227,500	846,300
Porkers, bacon hogs, others	5,318,100	1,553,400	3,764,700

The following table shows the January 1986 index of the numbers of animals, if the January 1985 index is taken as 100:

Item	All farming	Socialized farming	Private farming
Cattle:	98.7	97	99.2
--cows	95.4	96.6	95.3
Hogs	111.3	111.2	111.4
Piglets up to 3 months	112.8	110.2	113.7
Shoats between 3 and 6 months	115.2	112	116.5
Gilts for breeding:	108.8	109.8	108.5
--gilts in farrow	108.2	110.6	107.5
Porkers, bacon hogs, others	106.7	111.7	105.8

It is estimated that the production of butcher livestock (including household slaughter) amounted to 2.6 million tons in terms of warm-slaughter meat and fats and was 9 percent higher than in 1984. Production of milk amounted to 16.1 billion liters and was 1 percent down on 1984. Production of eggs amounted to 8.5 billion and was up 1.7 percent on 1984.

The overall value of farm produce procured by the state from all farming (centralized procurement) amounted to about Z1,269 trillion and was about 16 percent higher than in 1984. The value of procurement from socialized farming increased about 11 percent, and from private farming by about 18 percent.

The value of procurement in constant prices increased 5.1 percent overall. The value of procurement from socialized farming increased 1.7 percent and from private farming 6.4 percent.

Procurement of animal produce in 1985 was as follows:

Item	Total in tons	From socialized farming	From nonsocialized farming
Butcher livestock in terms of slaughter meat and fat	2,001,700	600,200	1,401,500
beef	665,800	159,300	506,500
veal	12,100	900	11,200
pork	1,064,100	376,800	687,300
poultry	191,600	56,500	135,100
Milk in liters	11,128,600,000	1,902,600,000	9,226,000,000
Eggs	3,153,900,000	590,100,000	2,563,800,000

The following table shows the 1985 index of animal produce procurement if the 1984 index is taken as 100:

Item	Total	Socialized farming	Nonsocialized farming
Butcher livestock in terms of slaughter meat and fat	110.8	100.3	116.1
beef	105.5	86.8	113.3
veal	48.3	45.9	48.5
pork	116.3	106.5	122.5
poultry	112.0	106.3	114.6
Milk	96.7	98.8	96.3
Eggs	107.5	95.9	110.6

Procurement of grain for consumption from July to the end of December 1985 amounted to 5 million tons, 5.4 percent more than during the same period in 1984. Potato procurement was 3.6 million tons, 1.6 percent less; and sugar beet procurement was 8.7 percent less.

The value of delivered agricultural equipment in terms of fixed prices was about 3 percent less than in 1984. Some 65,600 tractors were delivered, 3.4 percent more than last year. Deliveries of spare parts were about 9 percent down on 1984, caused most of all by restrictions on imports.

Agriculture was well supplied with quality sowing materials and potatoes for planting.

Total sales of protein feed amounted to 4,890,000 metric tons, 6.3 percent more than in 1984.

Deliveries of artificial fertilizers for agriculture, amounted to 3,270,000 tons, 2.6 percent less than in 1984. Of these fertilizers, deliveries of nitrogen fertilizers fell by 5.4 percent compared with 1984 and those of potash fertilizers fell by 2.2 percent. But deliveries of phosphor fertilizers rose by 0.9 percent. Some 92.6 percent of the planned artificial fertilizer deliveries was actually delivered.

For the 1985 harvest, agriculture used up 3,280,000 tons of artificial fertilizers, 4.2 percent less than in 1984. This comes to 175.2 kg of fertilizer per hectare of arable land, which is 7.3 kg less than during the 1984 harvest.

Stocks of artificial fertilizers held by agricultural producers and trade outlets dropped.

Deliveries of lime fertilizers for agriculture amounted to 2,824,000 tons, 0.6 percent less than in 1984 and 0.9 percent less than planned.

Deliveries of plant protection agents manufactured in Poland and imported amounted to 12,300 tons, 10.8 percent more than in 1984. However, there was a shortage of some brands of agent.

Loans granted to the rural population by the Food Economy Bank amounted to Z139.5 billion, which was 22.9 percent more than in 1984. Loans for investments amounted to Z64.8 billion, 55.5 percent more than in 1985. Of this total, loans granted for building and modernizing housing amounted to Z21.5 billion, or 53.7 percent more than in 1984.

Forestry

In 1985, forestry work concentrated mainly on overcoming the unfavorable situation as regards the cleanliness of forests, which has been deteriorating since 1980. After the large-scale threat to our forests had been removed by preventing the gypsy moth from breeding (an area of 1,200 hectares of its breeding ground had then been treated lately), a considerable area of forest was attacked by another pest, [Polish: borecznik]. In 1985, an area of 87,000 hectares (1 percent of the total forest area) was treated for this pest with chemical means. The struggle against other forms of damage was also continued, chiefly by removing deadwood, and fallen trees and restricting at the same time the felling of healthy trees to suit essential needs. Even so it is estimated that the amount of deadwood and fallen trees accumulated by state forest enterprises amounts to about 21 million cubic meters of timber, not counting the bark. Compared with the previous count made in 1983, this is 40 percent less timber.

In 1985, a total of 23.7 million cubic meters of timber was gathered. State forestry enterprises gathered 22.1 million cubic meters, 4.1 percent less than in 1984. These same enterprises gathered 12.5 cubic meters of timber as a result of cleaning-up operations, which constitutes 56.6 percent on all the timber gathered in 1985 (70.2 percent of that gathered in 1984). These enterprises removed from forests 17 million cubic meters, 9.6 percent less than in 1984. This was 76.9 percent of all the timber gathered, compared to 81.7 percent of all the timber gathered in 1984.

Some 64,600 hectares were renewed and afforested (1.4 percent more than in 1984). Of this, state forestry enterprises renewed and afforested 51,500 hectares (3.8 percent more than in 1984).

Transport and Communications

Socialized transport enterprises shipped 1,087.8 million tons of goods, 3.1 percent less than in 1984. Reductions in shipments occurred in all types of transports. Goods shipments measured in kilometer-tons amounted to 336.6 billion, 5.3 percent less than in 1984.

Polish State Railways shipped 419.3 million tons of goods, 1.5 percent less than in 1984. Shipments of most commodities fell, for example coal shipments fell by 874,000 tons. Shipments of brown coal and coke, crude oil and its products, sand, and grit were greater than in 1984. Also greater were shipments of potatoes and commodities regarded as "other agricultural produce."

The railway rolling stock situation was still difficult, despite greater goods wagon deliveries than in previous years. Some 7,500 goods wagons were delivered, including 6,600 wagons with four axles; and 7,700 wagons were written off, including 6,800 wagons with two axles. Of the total wages delivered, coal wagons constituted 4,500 (all of them with four axles). However, of the goods written off, 5,600 were coal wagons, including 5,300 with two axles. The average number of wagons in operation in any 24-hour period was 1.5 percent less than in 1984. The average number of wagons inoperative for technical reasons in any such period was 36,800 -- 2,900 or 7.3 percent less than in 1984. Rolling stock repair shops repaired 66,000 goods wagons, which is 2,600 wagons or 3.9 percent less than in 1984.

In 1985 there was more careless loading and unloading of goods than previously, which meant that the turnaround time of wagons was 25 percent longer than the time agreed on.

Some 595 km of track was electrified, including on the following stretches: Rzepin-Dolna Odra; Kutno Zachodni-Aleksandrow Kujawski; Malbork-Ilawa-Dzialdowo; Milkowice-Wegliniec; Wyszkow-Ostroleka; and Ciechanow-Dziadowo. The electrification of the following lines was completed: Wroclaw-Szczecin via Dziadowo; and Kutno-Bydgoszcz. The length of electrified track on 31 December, 1985 was 8,902 km, which is 3.65 percent of the total length of standard-gauge track.

Goods shipments by means of public and industrial road transport amounted to 583.3 million tons, 3.9 percent less than in 1984. Shipments by public road transport were 7.3 percent down and by industrial transport 3 percent down.

Public and industrial road transportation enterprises and cooperatives operated an average of 105,500 trucks and tractors daily, 0.8 percent less than in 1984.

The technical condition of vehicles fell, but they were used at the same level as in 1984. The percentage of vehicles ready for immediate use fell from 75.3 percent in 1984 to 74.4 percent in 1985, whereas the percentage of vehicles in use at any one time was 58.3 percent, the same as in 1984.

Some 14.5 million tons of goods were shipped via inland waterways, 6.1 percent less than in 1984.

Some 32 million metric tons of goods were shipped by sea, 9.5 percent less than in 1984. On 31 December, 1985, the total tonnage of the Polish maritime transport fleet amounted to 4,166,500 deadweight tons, 4.9 percent more than at the end of 1984.

Some 50.1 million tons of goods were handled at commercial ports, 11.3 percent less than in 1984. Of this, 5.2 million metric tons of goods were transited through Poland, 33.3 percent less. The reduced handling figures apply to all types of goods except grain (2.6 percent more) and other bulk commodities (3 percent more).

Some 3,448,700,000 passengers were carried by socialized transportation, 1 percent less than in 1984. Reduced passenger loads apply to all types of public transportation except the inland waterway fleet (a rise of 0.2 percent). The state railways carried 2.6 percent fewer passengers, and state bus enterprises 0.3 percent fewer.

The services of basic communications systems rose by 4.1 percent in terms of fixed prices compared to 1984. The number of telephone subscribers on 31 December, 1985 was 2,479,000, which is 130,500 or 5.6 percent more than at the end of 1984.

Investments and Construction

There was greater investment outlay than the level foreseen in the plan, greater performance of tasks, and a greater tying up on outlay concerning unfinished projects. Investment outlay in the national economy in terms of current prices amounted to Z2.1 billion. Investment outlay in terms of fixed prices was 5 percent higher than in 1984. The Central Annual Plan in this respect was overfulfilled by 6.3 percent.

In the socialized economy, investment outlay amounted to Z1,745 billion, of which Z1,080 billion was for building and refitting and Z560 billion for the purchase of machinery and equipment. Compared with 1984, total outlay in terms of fixed prices rose by 6.4 percent; outlay on building and refitting rose by 3.7 percent and outlay on machinery and equipment rose by 11 percent. The Central Annual Plan in this respect was overfulfilled by 10.6 percent. Investment outlay was 27 percent less than in 1979.

In the January-September period investment outlay on centrally planned projects rose by about 10 percent, whereas outlay on projects planned by enterprises and regional authorities rose by about 6 percent. Outlay on cooperative housing construction rose by about 2.5 percent. Out of the total outlay spent by the socialized economy during this period, 16.6 percent went on centrally planned projects, 13.2 percent on projects planned by the regional authorities, 51.2 percent on enterprise projects (including 30.8 percent on cooperative housing construction, and 4.4 percent on projects financed out of public and special funds.

At the end of 1985, frozen outlays on unfinished projects amounted to over Z2 billion (in 1984 it was Z1.7 billion). Completing these projects requires finding about Z4 billion in terms of current prices in the next few years (at the end of 1984 it was Z3.6 billion).

At the end of 1985, investment projects worth Z786.6 billion were handed over for use, which is 65.7 percent of the tasks scheduled for completion this year. In 1984, 69.8 percent of scheduled tasks were completed.

The following central projects were completed: power blocks number 5, 6, and 7, each with 360 megawatts, at the Belchatow Power station; the Rogowiec-Joachimow high-tension line, with a power of 400 kilovolts and a length of 155 km; further brown coal extracting facilities at the Belchatow mine;(with a capacity of 7.1 million metric tons a year); and at the Lubstow mine (2 million metric tons a year); bituminous coal extraction facilities at the Czeczot and Krupinski mines; ammonia production cycles (250,000 metric tons a year) at the "Povice" chemical plant; vinyl chloride (205,000 metric tons a year) and solvent (40,000 metric tons a year) production facilities, completing the construction of the PRVC production complex at the Nigroen plant in Wloclawek, and the newsprint plant (76,200 metric tons a year) in Kwidzyn.

The following projects by enterprises were completed, among others: a metal rail production facility (250,000 metric tons a year) at the Katowice steelworks; a similar facility (100,000 metric tons a year) at the Peace steelworks (both of these projects were performed with the participation of the USSR); bakeries in Gorzow and Wroclaw; and a water intake (21,000 cubic meters per day) at the Legnica-Glogow copper belt.

Many projects were not completed in time. The following 1985 central projects were not completed, among others: a foundry (60,300 metric tons a year) at the "Ursus" mechanical plant in Lublin; alcohol production facilities at the nitrogen plant in Kedzierzyin; urea (400,000 metric tons a year) and sulfuric acid (500,000 metric tons a year) at the Police chemical plant; an anitiotics production facility (443 metric tons a year) at the Tarchomin pharmaceutics plant (in December, a part of this facility with a capacity of 103,000 metric tons a year was completed); and the construction of the graphics plant in Gdansk.

The following are some of the enterprise-run projects that were not completed: bakeries in Chelm, Elblag, Zonin, Zakopane, and Prezemysl; and dairies in Tychy, Wielun, and Wegrow.

In 1985, housing construction classified according to categories was as follows:

Item	Thousands	1984 equals	Thousands of square meters	1984 equals 100
Total	193	98.5	13,385	100.6
State construction	135.7	96.2	7,551	97.4
Residential apartments	134.1	96.2	7,462	97.3
Communal apartments	5.6	104.9	298	106.7
Cooperative apartments	91.0	93.4	4,997	94.7
Factory-built apartments	37.5	102.5	2,167	102.5
Nonresidential and converted apartments	1.6	96.7	89	109.3
Private apartments	57.3	104.3	5,834	105.1

The tasks of the Central Annual Plan concerning state construction were overfulfilled by 3.1 percent, meaning an excess of 4,100 apartments, whereas the private construction tasks in this plan were fulfilled to a level of 95.5 percent, which is 2,700 fewer apartments than planned.

The average usable space of a state-built apartment was 55.6 square meters, 0.6 square meters more than in 1984, whereas the usable space in privately built apartments was 101.8 square meters, 0.7 square meters more than in 1984.

The number of apartments still under construction at the end of 1985 was 471,000, of which 174,000 were being built by the state (in 1984 these figures were 459,000 and 185,000, respectively).

State housing construction did not proceed steadily throughout the year and was accompanied by a growth in building costs per square meters of usable space. The time taken to complete building tasks was long and building contracts were extended in terms of time.

In 1985 many social premises were completed, including: hospital wings with 5,300 beds (425 more than in 1984), including the Medical Academy Clinic in Warsaw with 605 beds; the Silesian cardiology center in Ochojc with 402 beds; the Biala Podlaska hospital with 536 beds; hospitals with 610 beds each in Gorzow, Inowroclaw, and Belchatow; and the hospital in Luban Slaski with 353 beds. Also completed were 3 sanatoriums with a total of 347 beds, 2 welfare homes with 427 beds, 138 health clinics with 1,400 examination rooms (184 rooms more than in 1984), and 27 day nurseries with 1,900 places.

For the needs of education, 175 kindergartens with 18,200 places were completed (6,600 places less than in 1984), as were 10 school workshops with 705 working positions and general education and vocational training school buildings with 3,100 classrooms (344 more than in 1984).

The social and educational premises construction plan stemming from contracts signed by regional authorities was not completed. The greatest delay occurred in the completion of health premises (27 health centers were not completed). Also, 20 day nurseries, 4 welfare homes, and 16 school workshops were not completed.

Basic production in state building and refitting enterprises in 1985 amounted to Z1,173.1 billion (in terms of current prices), which in terms of fixed prices was 3.5 percent more than in 1984 but 21.9 percent less than in 1979. The 1985 Central Annual Plan tasks in this sphere were exceeded by 2 percent.

General building enterprises performed Z367 billion worth of primary construction tasks in terms of current prices, 2.4 percent more than in 1984. Output by production and service enterprises was Z422.4 billion, a rise of 2.5 percent, whereas that by specialized enterprises was Z377 billion, a rise of 5.6 percent.

At the end of 1985 there were 19,500 building sites, compared to 18,100 at the beginning of the year. State building and refitting enterprises, acting as general and partial contractors, commenced work on 14,000 new construction projects in 1985 and were left with 12,600 at the end of the year.

The average employment in state building and refitting enterprises was 924,900, which was 7,000 or 0.8 percent more than in 1984.

Basic production per employee was 2.7 percent up on 1984 but 9.5 percent down on 1979.

Foreign Trade

Exports calculated in current prices amounted to Z1,690.1 billion and imports Z1,589.4 billion. In terms of fixed prices, exports were 1.7 percent higher than in 1984 and imports 6.8 percent higher.

Trade turnover in 1985 classified according to areas of payments was as follows:

Item	Current prices in billions of zlotys		
	Exports	Imports	Balance
Total	1,690.8	1,589.4	plus 101.4
first area of payments	786	843	minus 57
second area of payments	904.8	746.4	plus 158.4

The following table shows trade calculated in fixed prices compared to 1984 and 1979:

Item	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1984 equals 100		1979 equals 100	
Total	101.7	106.8	103.6	85.9
first area of payments	107.7	105.8	106.6	102.5
second area of payments	96.2	108.1	101.5	66.2

The trade deficit with the first area of payments amounted to R684 million (in 1984 it was R668 million). Concerning trade with the second area of payments, a trade surplus was achieved amounting to $1,077 million (in 1984 it was $1,531 million).

The exports to the first area of payments foreseen in the 1985 central annual plan were exceeded by 2.4 percent, and imports from this area were exceeded by 2 percent. Imports from the second area of payments were exceeded by 6.2 percent, but exports to this area were underfulfilled by 7.7 percent.

Concerning trade with the first area of payments, exports calculated in roubles rose by 1.4 percent and imports by 2.6 percent. The terms of trade indicator for this area of payments was 98.8 (in 1984 it was 97.7). Concerning trade with the second area of payments, exports calculated in dollars rose by 0.8 percent and imports fell by 2.4 percent. The terms of trade indicator here was 103.3 (in 1984 it was 98.7).

The PPR's long-term, medium-term, and short-term debts at the end of 1985 compared to the end of 1984 were as follows: -- Debts in socialist currency rose from Z348 billion to Z496 billion; in other words, from 4.8 billion transfer roubles to 5.6 billion transfer roubles; -- Debts in capitalist currency concerning principal and interest payments rose from Z3,384 billion to Z4,332 billion; in other words, from $26.8 billion to $29.3 billion.

Compared to 1984, there were changes in the goods structure of foreign trade in terms of fixed prices. There were greater exports to the first area of payments of electrical goods, light industry products, chemical products, building components, and food and agricultural produce. On the other hand, there were reduced exports of metal goods, fuels, and energy resources. There were higher imports of electrical goods and food and agricultural produce. But there were lower imports of fuels and energy resources metal products, light industry products, and chemical products.

As far as the second area of payments is concerned, there were higher exports of timber, paper, light industry products, food, and agricultural produce. There were lower exports of electrical goods, caused by a drop in deliveries for export purposes of machinery for the chemical and food industries electric machines and equipment, light industry products, goods wagons, and ships. There were also fewer exports of fuels and energy resources and metal goods. There were considerably higher imports of electric machines, fuels, and energy, but lower imports of chemicals, food, and agricultural produce.

In 1985, the volume of imports for investment purposes rose by 20.8 percent, for market purposes by 15.4 percent, and for supply purposes by 4.5 percent.

Exports of bituminous coal amounted to 36.3 million metric tons and were 6.7 million metric tons or 15.6 percent less than in 1984.

Imports of grain and high-protein fodder amounted to 3.3 million metric tons, which is 7.5 percent less than in 1984. Imports of mill grain and mill grain products fell by 13.6 percent.

The trade deficit with the second area of payments concerning food and agricultural produce in 1985 amounted to $170 million, $150 million less than in 1984.

At the end of 1985, 2,278 enterprises were entitled to foreign currency grants to pay for imports from the second area of payments, by virtue of their exports to this area. Some 13.7 percent of 1985 exports to the second area of payments were paid for out of foreign currency reserves. Concerning imports from this area, this percentage is 15 percent, compared to 14.2 percent in 1984.

The total number of organizations entitled to conduct independent foreign trade activity rose from 331 in 1984 to 349 at the end of 1985.

Population and Employment

On 31 December 1985, Poland's population was 37.3 million, of whom 22.5 million lived in cities and 14.8 million in rural areas. The population was 279,000 or 0.8 percent more than in 1984 and 1,928,000 or 5.4 percent more than in 1979. The percentage of urban dwellers out of the total population rose from 60 percent in 1984 to 60.2 percent in 1985.

The number of people of working age rose by about 35,000, or 0.2 percent. Even so, the percentage of people of working age out of the total population fell from 58.7 percent in 1984 to 58.3 percent in 1985. The percentage of people below or above working age rose.

Changes in the population's age structure influenced migration.

The number of live births was 677,500, whereas the birth rate per 1,000 people fell from 18.9 in 1984 to 18.2 in 1985.

Infant mortality also fell from 13,400 in 1984 to 12,500 in 1985. The infant mortality indicator per 1,000 live births fell from 19.1 to 18.3.

In 1985 there were 381,500 deaths, and the mortality indicator per 1,000 people rose from 9.9 in 1984 to 10.3 in 1985.

The natural growth of the population amounted to 296,000 in other words, 7. per 1,000, compared to 9.0 in 1984.

There were 267,100 weddings, 18,200 less than in 1984. The wedding indicator also fell from 7.7 per 1,000 people in 1984 to 7.2 in 1985.

Average employment in the national economy is estimated to have been 17,113 in 1985, 115,000 or 0.7 percent more than in 1984.

Some 11,658,000 people were employed in the socialized economy, 50,000 more than in 1984. Some 4,874,000 were employed in the nonsocialized economy, 67,000 more. About 3,950,000 were working in private farming and about 603,000 in handicrafts.

There were 75,000 more people employed in that part of the socialized economy outside the material production sphere. These include 20,000 more people employed in health and social security and 15,000 more people employed in education.

The growth in the state administration's employment figures by 16,000 people was primarily caused by the addition to this category in the second half of 1984 of people from other spheres of the national economy, mainly agriculture, people who were performing state administrative tasks such as environmental work, urban planning, and veterinary science.

In the material production sphere, employment fell by about 25,000. In industry (taking into account a fall in the number of people employed in the processing industry and a certain rise in the number of those employed in the extracting industries), total employment fell by 29,000. The growth in the number of people employed in state and cooperative trade enterprises was accompanied by a fall in the number of people operating business franchises.

Average employment in the socialized economy divided into national sectors was as follows:

Item	Total	Rise (plus) or drop (minus) Compared to 1984 [in thousands]	1984 is 100
Total	11,658	plus 50	100.4
Materials production sphere including:	9,043	minus 25	99.7
Industry	4,390	minus 29	9.4
Construction	1,099	plus 8	100.7
Agriculture	813	minus 16	98.0
Forestry	157	plus 3	002.2
Transportation and communications	1,038	minus 4	99.6
Trade	1,128	plus 9	100.8
Communal services	342	plus 6	101.7
Non materials production sphere including:	2,615	plus 7	102.9
Housing economy plus non material communal services	20	plus 4	102.1
Science and technological development	10	0	99.9
Education and upbringing	88	plus 15	101.7
Culture and art	87	plus 4	104.4
Health protection and social welfare	71	plus 20	102.8
Physical culture, tourism, and recreation	106	plus 10	110.0
State administration and the judicature	230	plus 17	108.0
incl. state administration	174	plus 16	110.3
Finance and insurance	124	plus 1	100.9

In 1985 there was still a considerable excess of demand for new employees by work places over the number of job seekers. Labor exchanges referred a total of 1,990,000 people for work, 4 percent more than in 1984.

Wages, Social Benefits, Living Costs

The average monthly wages of those employed in the socialized economy, comprising personal wages and including bonuses and dividends paid out of the profits of cooperatives and enterprises, fees, and payments out of factory bonus funds, amounted to about Z19,900. This was about Z3,100, or 18.4 percent higher than in 1984. Average monthly wages in the materials production sphere amounted to about Z20,800 or about 104 [as published] percent of the national average wage; whereas average wages in the non-materials production sphere were about Z17,000, or about 85 percent of the national average wage.

Leaving out bonuses and dividends, average monthly wages were Z18,900. The average such wages in the materials production sphere were Z19,700 and in the non-materials production sphere Z16,000.

Average wages in basic sectors of the national economy in 1985 were as follows:

Item	Total in Thousands of Zlotys	1984 is 100
Total	19.9	118.4
Material production sphere	20.8	118.4
including:		
Industry	22.5	119.6
extracting industry	40.5	122.1
processing industry	20.0	118.8
Construction	22.1	119.4
Agriculture	19.6	115.5
Forestry	18.5	116.9
Transportation and Communications	18.9	116.3
Trade	16.3	117.2
Communal services	18.9	117.3
Non-material production sphere	17.0	118.6
including:		
Housing economy and non-material communal services	18.0	110.6
Science and technological development	20.9	122.4
Education and upbringing	16.6	117.2
Culture and arts	17.5	120.8
Health protection and social welfare	15.5	117.5
State administration and judiciary	19.4	118.4
inc. state administration	18.2	117.0
Finance and insurance	17.8	118.8

Employment structure in September expressed in terms of monthly wage levels:

Employees in full employment (a)

	Total			Blue-collar		
Monthly Wage	1984 percent	1985 percent	1985 thousands	1984 percent	1985 percent	1985 thousands
6,000 or less	0.7	0.2	17	0.8	0.2	14
6001-10000	12.0	5.1	466	12.9	5.6	333
10001-14000	30.1	17.8	1631	29.1	18.3	1084
14001-18000	26.9	25.2	2285	25.8	23.4	1382
18001-22000	15.3	20.8	1892	04.7	19.9	1170
22001-26000	7.2	12.9	1178	7.3	12.6	745
26001-30000	3.4	7.2	664	3.9	7.5	441
30001-34000	3.5	4.1	375	4.5	4.5	264
34001-38000	3.5	2.4	214	4.5	2.7	156
38001-42000	3.5	1.4	132	4.5	1.7	101
42001 or more	0.9	2.9	264	1.0	3.6	209

White-collar

Monthly Wage	1984 percent	1984 percent	1985 thousands
6,000 or less	0.3	0.1	3
6001-10000	10.7	4.0	133
10001-14000	32.1	17.0	547
14001-18000	28.6	27.8	903
18001-22000	16.0	22.5	722
22001-26000	7.0	13.5	433
26001-30000	2.7	7.0	223
30001-34000	1.8	3.5	111
34001-38000	1.8	1.8	58
38001-42000	1.8	1.0	31
42001 or more	0.8	1.8	55

(a) Denotes employees who have received wages for a full month's work.

The total value of pensions paid out in 1985 amounted to Z729.8 billion, representing an increase on the figure for 1984 of Z107.8 billion or 17.3 percent.

The monthly pension and benefit rate averaged Z9,200, and was Z1,400 (or 17.7 percent) higher than in 1984. A higher increase, one of 26.6 percent, was recorded in the level of pensions paid out to private farmers: private farmers' pensions increased from Z5,100 in 1984 to Z6,400 in 1985.

The average monthly pension rate (excluding private farmers' pensions) of Z9,800 has increased by 15.2 percent and amounts to 49.1 percent of the average monthly wage. Retirement pensions average Z11,200 (an increase of 17.7 percent); disability pensions average Z8,700 (an increase of 26.4 percent); and family benefit levels average Z8,400 (an increase of 14.8 percent).

Newly granted pensions and benefits (excluding private farmers) average Z12,400; retirement pensions average Z16,900.

There were 6,251,500 pensioners in 1985; 117,900 or 1.9 percent more than in 1984. Private farmers comprised 1,070,900 of the total figure and 50,700 of the increase in the number of pensioners.

Payments of benefits out of social insurance (excluding sickness benefits payable out of factory funds) amounted to Z233.9 billion, a 3.9 percent increase on the figure for 1984. Payments of family benefits and benefits for looking after sick people amounted to Z162.6 billion (a rise of 1.5 percent). Maternity benefits came to Z18.1 billion (a rise of 17.6 percent), and the payment of benefits for educational purposes came to Z14.1 billion (a fall of 31.8 percent due to the declining number of people entitled to such benefits).

The rise in retail prices in 1985 combined with the effects of the prices hikes introduced in 1984 meant that the cost of living index for certain socioeconomic groups rose from 15 to 16 percent.

It is estimated that the 1985 price hikes accounted for 10 points of the 15 point increase in the cost of living index, and the 1985 price hikes accounted for 5 points.

Cost of living indexes for particular socioeconomic sections of the population were as follows:

Item	Households in socialized economy	Peasant (a) households	Pensioner households
	(1984 represents 100)		
Total	115	115	116
(excluding effects of liquor price hikes)	114	114	116
Food	115	118	114
Liquor	104	103	103
Non-food	117	118	117
Services	120	121	123

(a) does not take into account home-grown food; the cost of living index for peasant households consuming their own home-grown food is 113.

Taking these living costs into account, it is estimated that the average real monthly wages of workers employed in the socialized economy rose by 3 percent in 1985. For a fundamental section of the working population, wage rises were higher. Wage increases for remaining sections of the working population were either lower than the rise in the cost of living or kept pace with it. Thus, the value of their wages in real terms either remained at last year's level or fell below it.

The rise in the value of average pensions (private farmers not included) was lower than the rise in the cost of living, which means that in real terms their value fell by 1 percent. The value, in real terms, of almost half the benefits and pensions paid out either remained at the 1984 level or rose above it.

Monetary Position and Domestic Trade

According to the Polish National Bank, the population's income reached a level of Z6369.6 billion, representing a 23.9 percent increase over the figure for 1984, and exceeding the planned level. This increase stemmed from pay increases (19 percent); a growth in income in the private non-agricultural sector of the economy (60.1 percent); a growth in income derived from sale of agricultural produce (19.1 percent); and from the inclusion of revalorization bonds. The value of revalorization bonds, which were included in people's income in February 1985, amounted to Z159.9 billion. The population's level of financial expenditure amounted to Z5751.7 billion, representing an 18.5 percent increase over the figure for 1984. The population spent Z4568.4 billion on the purchase of goods; 17.1 percent more than in 1984.

People's savings increased by Z617.9 billion in 1985 (this figure includes revalorization bonds worth Z106.7 billion) compared to an increase of Z287.2 billion in 1984. On 31 December 1985 people's savings amounted to Z2,643.7 billion. Deposits with credit associations, cooperative banks, and current account deposits accounted for Z1,703.2 billion of the total, and savings held in cash for Z940.5 billion. Savings deposited with the Polish National Bank, cooperative banks, and current account deposits increased by Z442.3 billion or 35.1 percent since the end of 1984, whereas the amount of money held in cash increased by Z175.6 billion, or 23.0 percent.

The retail sale of goods by socialized economic units had a value of Z4868.0 billion, representing an increase of 17.7 percent over the figure for 1984 in terms of current prices. The total value of retail sales can be broken down as follows: foodstuffs 31.6 percent, alcoholic beverages 14.1 percent, non-foodstuffs 54.3 percent. Retail prices of goods and services increased by an average of 15 percent. Retail prices of goods sold through socialized outlets grew by 14 percent, those of goods sold through private outlets (excluding markets) by 11 percent, and those of goods sold at markets by 10 percent. The cost of services grew by more than 22 percent.

The retail sale of goods at fixed prices by socialized economic units increased by about 4 percent compared with 1984; sale of foodstuffs increased by about 4 percent; sales of alcoholic beverages by about 8 percent; and sales of non-foodstuffs by about 2 percent.

Rationing of the following items ended in 1985: cereal products (with the exception of semolina); animal fats; butter; margarine; and sugar. Rationing of the sale of meat, chocolate and chocolate products, and gasoline was continued.

Supplies of meat and meat products met the demand dictated by rationing. Supplies to the market of cereal products (with the exception of certain types of cereals), butter, milk, cream, cheeses, curds, eggs, animal fats, and animal and vegetables were good. Only supplies of imported foodstuffs to the marketplace were inadequate. There were shortages of citrus fruits, spices, and cheaper types of tea.

In the non-foodstuff market, shortages of articles produced by light industry persisted (bed linen materials, towels, men's undergarments, hosiery). Articles of everyday domestic use were in short supply (kitchen utensils, pots, pans, tableware), as were light bulbs. Despite increased supplies, demand for the following items has not yet been met: refrigerators; freezers, washing machines; vacuum cleaners, sewing machines; radios; television sets; bicycles; passenger cars; certain items of furniture. There were shortages of building materials, and there were difficulties in maintaining adequate supplies of coal.

Trade outlets had at their disposal significant numbers of certain types of footwear and articles of clothing. Prices of these items were reduced several times during the year.

The value of goods supplied to the marketplace was 17.7 percent above the figure for 1984.

Supplies of certain categories of goods during 1985 were as follows:

Item (unit of measure)	Absolute figures	1984 equals 100
Meat, poultry, and products (thousand tons)	1509	105.4
-- meat, pluck, and products	1315	105.1
-- poultry, giblets, and products	194	107.9
Fish and products (thousand tons)	252	100.6
Edible fats (thousand tons)		
-- animal	120	112.1
-- oil	68.2	111.9
-- margarine	138	102.5
-- butter	263	102.5
Milk (million liters)	2296	99.0
Matured and processed cheeses (thousand tons)	110	98.7

Item (unit of measure)	Absolute figure	1984 equals 100
Cottage cheeses (thousand tons)	233	110.4
Cream (thousand tons)	239	95.1
Eggs (millions)	2205	97.9
Wheat flour (thousand tons)	445	98.2
Buckwheat (thousand tons)	159	73.0
Pasta (thousand tons)	77.7	94.8
Sugar (thousand tons)	1042	89.3
Sweets without chocolate (thousand tons)	165	102.9
Chocolate and products (thousand tons)	42.6	100.9
Vodka, 100 proof (million litres)	148	104.2
Wines and mead (million litres)	300	97.6
Beer (million litres)	1092	112.0
Cigarettes (thousand billion)	92.8	104.7
Cotton and like cotton-like fabrics (thousand km)	120	87.7
Woolen and wool-like fabrics (thousand km)	48.7	102.3
Silk and silk-like fabrics (thousand km)	73.0	100.6
Knitted outfits (millions)	120	98.5
-- infants knitted outfits	27.9	101.8
-- children's knitted outfits (2 to 15 years of age)	65.6	102.5
Knitted undergarments (millions)	197	105.2
Children's tights (2 to 11 years of age)	24.4	104.1
Ladies' fine tights (millions)	101	151.2
Ladies stockings (millions of pairs)	27.5	81.1
Overcoats made from fabrics (millions)	11.3	95.4
-- children's overcoats (to 15)	4.1	88.4
-- men's suits	3.1	88.0
Undergarments made from fabrics (millions)	35.8	112.0
Footwear (millions of pairs)	125	91.6
-- leather and man-made materials	71.2	89.0
-- children's footwear (to age 15)	23.6	90.0
-- rubber, and textile and rubber footwear	13.5	78.4
Aluminum and enameled kitchen and household utensils (millions)	38.0	114.6
Zinc-coated buckets and other vessels (millions)	8.6	103.7
Rustproof tableware (millions)	34.0	112.8
Refrigerators and freezers (thousands)	1,013	115.3
Electric washing machines and spin-driers (thousands)	1,096	116.4
Automatic washing machines (thousands)	503	123.6
Sewing machines (thousands)	1,789	114.9
Stereos	234	95.5
Television sets (thousands)	785	104.1
Color television sets (thousands)	327	98.1
Radio-tape units (thousands)	505	99.8
Tape-recorders and dictating machines (thousands)	344	107.1
Passenger cars (thousands)	186	89.3
Bicycles (thousands)	1,441	107.2
Living-room furniture, wooden (thousand sets)	336	100.1
Kitchen furniture, wooden (thousand sets)	245	96.6
Sofas, couches, settees (thousands)	960	96.4
Washing detergents (thousand tons)	220	121.6
Toilet soap (thousand tons)	53.6	127.6

Item (unit of measure)	Absolute figure	1984 equals 100
Bituminous coal and briquettes (million tons)	27,213	112.4
Petrol (thousand tons)	1,646	97.5
Cement (thousand tons)	4,400	73.6
Lime (thousand tons)	648	87.3
Walling materials, as solid red bricks (thousand tons)	4,041	93.6

The value of retail and wholesale stock amounted to Z831.7 billion on 31 December 1985, and was 28.3 percent higher than at the end of 1984. The total value of foodstuffs comprised 16.5 percent; alcoholic beverages 3.2 percent; and non-foodstuffs 80.3 percent.

The population's expenditure on services provided by socialized economic units was, at current prices, 22.3 percent higher than in 1984. In real terms this means that value of services sold to the population reached a level similar to last year's

Social and Cultural Services

Preliminary data indicates that state budget expenditure on social and cultural services in 1985 was as follows:

	Z Billions	1984 equals 100
Total Expenditure	880.9	120.2
Education	396.2	118.9
-- Higher Education	73.9	111.0
Arts	58.5	111.0
-- Contributions to the cultural development fund	53.6	108.3
Health Care and Social Services	409.0	123.5
Sport and Tourism	17.2	108.2

Enterprise social funds spent another Z60.0 billion on cultural and social services, compared to Z52.6 billion in 1984.

There was a further increase in the number of pre-school age children in 1985: Their number increased by 42,700 (1.6 percent).

The number of children in the compulsory schooling age group rose by 115,600 (2.5 percent). Places at pre-school establishments were provided for 1,365,900 children, that is, for 5.3 percent more children than in 1984. Overcrowding in pre-school establishments grew: There were 115 children for every 100 places compared to 119 children for every 100 places in 1984. Pre-school care was provided for 50.6 percent of children in the 3-6 age group for (99.4 percent in the case of six-year-old).

During the school-year 1985-86, 7,200,000 persons were in attendance at schools of all types; about 19 percent of the entire population. This represents an increase of 2.2 percent over the figure for the previous school-year.

There are 4,897,600 persons attending elementary schools (2.7 percent more than in the previous school-year); 382,900 persons attending general secondary schools, (a rise of 2.1 percent); 1,543,500 persons attending vocational school of all types, (a rise of 1.8 percent).

The number of young people who continue their education at post-elementary level establishments on completion of their studies at elementary schools is 459,500, which represents 97.1 percent of the previous year's elementary school graduates. Most of these children (364,400) were admitted to vocational schools as in previous years.

Of the 340,200 students attending institutions of higher education, 78.1 percent are full-time students; 55,900 persons were admitted into the first year of studies as full-time students in 1985, that is, 4,000 (6.6 percent) more than in 1984. There was also an increase in the number of students admitted into the first year of studies for people in employment: The number increased from 10,800 in 1984 to 13,900 in 1985.

Grants were received by 51 percent of full-time students, (127,900).

In 1985, 492,500 pupils graduated from elementary schools, an increase of 5.6 percent over last year's figure; 88,100 pupils graduated from general secondary schools, a 2.3 percent increase; and 414,500 graduated from vocational schools (of whom 139,700 graduated from high schools -- a fall of 6.1 percent). Degrees were awarded to 59,200 persons (7.8 percent fewer than in 1984), of whom 4,700 were awarded master's degrees (0.4 percent fewer).

There were 73,300 doctors practising at the end of 1985, that is 2,200 fewer than at the end of 1984. There were 17,400 dental surgeons practising, that is 76 more than at the end of 1984. For every 10,000 people, there were 19.6 doctors and 4.7 dental surgeons (the figures for 1984 were 19.2 and 4.7 respectively).

There were 210,600 beds in general hospitals (this figure takes into account the number of new beds supplied and the number of beds removed from service), that is 2,100 more than at the end of 1984.

There were 56.4 hospital beds for every 10,000 people (the figure for 1984 was 56.3).

At the end of 1985 there were 3,282 health centers in operation, 16 more than at the end of 1984.

There were 103,500 places at nursery schools, 1,200 more than at the end of 1984.

There were 64,200 places in social welfare homes at the end of 1985, this represents an increase of 120 over the number for the end of 1984.

Publishing houses covered by the Central Annual Plan produced 5,295 titles (books and brochures) that is, 150 more titles than in 1984. Newspaper print runs totalled 2435.7 copies; that is a decline of 5.7 percent over 1984. Print runs for periodicals numbered a total of 908.6 million copies, a rise of 4.2 percent over the figure for 1984.

There were 9,446,000 registered radio subscribers (1.7 percent more than in 1984) and a total of 8,924,000 television subscribers (1.8 percent more than in 1984).

There were 7,930,000 registered radio subscribers in 1985, 1 percent more than in 1984. [sentence as published] Attendance at cinemas dropped by 13.8 percent compared to 1984; there were 110 million attendances at cinemas in 1985.

The number of people taking vacations rose by 0.9 percent to 3.8 million.

A total of 3.5 million persons travelled abroad as tourists or for personal or business reasons in 1985 (the figure for 1984 was 3.3 million). Of that number, 2.7 million travelled to socialist countries (the figure for 1984 was 2.6 million). This means that the number of Polish citizens travelling abroad has increased by 6.5 percent, the number travelling to socialist countries having increased by 4.6 percent.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PCI SECRETARY GENERAL

Zarkovic, Natta Offer Toasts

LD180207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today gave a formal luncheon in honor of the secretary general of the PCI, [Italian Communist Party] Alessandro Natta. In the course of the luncheon which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

Vidoje Zarkovic expressed satisfaction at Alessandro Natta's visit to Yugoslvia, stressing that the visit was a continuation of the tradition of regular meetings between the leaders of the two parties, to which Enrico Berlinguer and Josip Broz Tito attached a great deal of importance and to which they personally greatly contributed.

"These meetings have always provided an opportunity for an extensive and fruitful exchange of views not only about the further promotion of cooperation between our two parties and countries but also about major issues of the current increasingly complex international situation and the paths of the struggle for social progress and socialism in the world."

We are interested, Zarkovic said, in continuing the dialogue with all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces about all issues, to stimulate mankind's collective efforts in the struggle for world peace and overall social progress.

In the LCY's view the struggle for peace and for the elimination of the nuclear threat is the major international task of today's world, which is of everybody's concern regardless of existing ideological and political divisions. In an effort to achieve a comprehensive promotion of international cooperation on equal terms and on the principles of active peaceful coexistence, both the LCY and the country as a whole have subordinated their overall international activity to that end. The future of peace does not solely depend on the goodwill of the great powers, although their role in, and in particular, their responsibility for it are great, but is increasingly affected by the activity of all peace-loving democratic and progressive forces in the world.

"I would like to point out that it was precisely the demands by the broadest international public regarding peace and disarmament, the demands which featured so prominently at the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Luanda and at other international forums, which had a considerable effect on the creation of the atmosphere which made it possible for at least initial positive results to be achieved during the talks between the United States and the USSR in Geneva. We, therefore, see the continuation of this kind of involvement by the broadest international public as the basic guarantee for peace, for ending the arms race and for opening the process of disarmament.

Zarkovic stressed that in the efforts to create a world without war the solution of pressing international economic problems and the establishment of a new international economic order have a very important part. We believe that the proposals made by the nonaligned countries regarding the ways of solving urgent international economic problems are realistic, just and democratic, and represent a way out of the crisis in international economic relations.

"Our vital interest in the problems of peace and development is all the more greater since we live in the Mediterranean region and near the Near East, which has of late become the world's most acute trouble spot, where foreign interference in the affairs of sovereign countries, military threats and use of force and attempts to deny some people's national rights have manifested themselves in the most acute form. This has been demonstrated by the latest attempts to threaten Libya's sovereignty, which we strongly condemn. As in all other major issues of the modern world there is no other way out of this problem but through international negotiations with the participation of all interested parties. It is precisely for this reason that Yugoslavia, strongly believing that democratic and just solutions can be achieved only on the basis of a broad-based democratic agreement, advocates an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices."

In this complex international situation we attach exceptionally great importance to the development of friendly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia.

"By developing our bilateral relations and our relations with all the other workers and progressive parties, on the principles of independence, equality, non-interference and mutual recognition, we have demonstrated that for us these are not just universal democratic principles for which we declare our principled adherence, but are above all an inseperable part of our everyday struggle for social progress and socialism. Only relations based on these principles provide opportunities for the free flow of very diversified experiences drawn from the struggle for socialism and social progress and thus for a more successful response by socialist and all other progressive forces to the challenges of the today's world," Vidoje Zarkovic said, concluding his toast.

In his toast Alessandro Natta said that this meeting made it possible for us to confirm our firm and proven links. "Relations between the PCI and the LCY have been deepened and consolidated in the course of time and can be further developed, since their basis is in the principles of independence and autonomy of each of the parties; mutual respect and understanding for the position of each of the sides; and the will to carry out cooperation in the spirit of the new internationalism open toward all forces which struggle for peace, liberation, democratic reconstruction and progress of our time. These principles represent the frameowrk of the PCI's international relations."

Fruitful and constructive relations between the PCI and the LCY have provided a precious and effective contribution to efforts toward strengthening and progressively developing friendly relations and cooperation between Italy and the SFRY. The Osimo accords and the exemplary way of solving issues between states in the spirit of Helsinki present not only an act of detente, peace-loving coexistence between our peoples and goodneighborly relations between our two countries, but have also created new conditions for a more comprehensive and increasingly wide political, economic and cultural cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia.

After recalling that the international situation was very complex, Alessandro Natta said that new hope and possibilities could be perceived after the Geneva summit. We appreciate the resumption of dialogue between the two biggest superpowers. Of course, the greatest responsibility is on the United States and the USSR, and these countries must start the process of detente, disarmament and cooperation in the international area.

However, the fate of peace and disarmament, freedom and independence of nations, as well as of their independent development, cannot only be entrusted to highest policy, nor can it be left to the two biggest superpowers and their military and political blocs. There are also other big participants in international life, among which Natta included the Nonaligned Movement and others.

Alessandro Natta pointed out the need to prevent the militarization of space, from any side, and then the need to achieve concrete measures for disarmament. It is also necessary that we stress and stimulate solutions through negotiations of local and regional conflicts, and struggle for relaxing control over foreign debts and the inequitable policy of exchange and trade which smothers many countries in different continents, Natta said.

Our two parties could make a particularly useful contribution toward efforts to promote and support specific initiatives directed at overcoming worrying tension in the Mediterranean area, and toward resuming North-South cooperation, as well as toward developing new international economic order.

You know that we assess positively the basic orientations of your policy of independence, nonalignment, and independent exploring of your specific way of socialist transformation of Yugoslav society. We know which and what sort of difficulties you had to overcome on your way, as well as how many still lie in front of you. We wholeheartedly wish that you should face and successfully overcome them in order to consolidate your position of a socialist and nonaligned country, Alessandro Natta said in his toast.

Natta Addresses Belgrade Aktiv

LD180215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2253 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 17 (TANJUG) -- The Italian Communist Party sharply condemns the manifestation of and threats with force on the international scene, and pledges for negotiations and security on all European borders, said General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Alessandro Natta in addressing the Belgrade political active here tonight.

Natta acquainted the Belgrade Communists with the theses for the 17th Italian Communist Party Congress, with special reference to international questions.

He underlined the major role of the Movement of Nonalignment, which, he said, has affirmed itself as an important, independent factor of international politics. The nonaligned countries can by their initiatives contribute to the revival of detente, Natta said.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party urged the establishment of a new, more equitable economic order and an equal political dialogue between the industrialized and the developing countries.

Natta largely dwelt upon questions of the European left and prospects for creating a platform for cooperation among these parties which he assessed a difficult to achieve. Concerning the Italian Communist Party, Natta came out against sectarianism and for an equality-based dialogue with all progressive forces.

Zarkovic, Natta Meet Press

LD182245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- PCI Secretary General Alessandro Natta, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stated that relations between the two parties are developing favorably and are a significant component in the development of friendly and good-neighbor cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Zarkovic and Natta also stressed that as far as international issues are concerned the two parties share similar or identical views about the major world problems, such as the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension, disarmament, hotbeds of crisis, economic problems, and so forth.

Alessandro Natta and Vidoje Zarkovic expressed these views at today's press conference in the International Press Center in Belgrade at the end of the visit to Yugoslavia by the leader of Italian Communists.

The PCI secretary general emphasized that he was pleased with his visit to Yugoslavia and with the fact that relations between the two parties have been developing in a very positive way for some time. We are determined, Natta added, to continue the tradition of annual meetings between our top party leaders. Cooperation between the two parties implies their total autonomy and makes a significant contribution to overall Yugoslav-Italian relations, Natta added. According to him, these relations could serve as an example in international affairs and in cooperation among communist, socialist, and other progressive parties and movements.

Natta judged relations between Italy and Yugoslavia to be very good in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres. In his opinion there are possibilities for promoting overall cooperation even further and for resolving some issues which are not crucial for the development of good-neighbor cooperation but still have some effect on the way it develops.

Vidoje Zarkovic described the talks as wide-ranging, meaningful, and useful. The two parties independently formulate their own positions; given this fact, the similarity and identity of views which emerged in the course of the talks devoted to the international situation, trends in the international communist and workers' movement, and relations between the LCY and the PCI are all the more significant.

Zarkovic stressed that the most important task of today's world is to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. This view is shared by the PCI. Zarkovic judged relations between Yugoslavia and Italy as very good and friendly. A high degree of mutual respect exists, Zarkovic stressed, noting that the border between the two countries is among the most open in the world.

In his reply to a question concerning the situation in the Mediterranean, Alessandro Natta said that the PCI denounces any violation of international norms and any form of excessive conduct, referring here to Israel's provocative behavior. He said that the United States has recently been displaying force in the Mediterranean region. The PCI condemns this.

The PCI condemns terrorism regardless of which quarter it comes from and stresses the need to examine the causes of tension and conflicts on the international scene, including the situation in the Mediterranean, Natta stated. In this context he also emphasized the PCI's view that the Palestinians have the right to their own state, that there should be no delay in resolving this issue, and that an international conference on the Middle East should be convened as soon as possible.

In reply to the same question, Zarkovic stressed that Yugoslavia has extended its full support to Libya and (?its efforts) to safeguard its sovereignty. At the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau the nonaligned countries condemned all forms of pressure and terrorism, he added. In Zarkovic's view, the resolution of the Middle East crisis is the key for improving the situation in the Mediterranean. The way to achieve this goal is to organize an international conference in which the PLO, as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, fully participates.

Alessandro Natta assessed the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva in positive terms. At the same time he warned that the two states alone should not be allowed to decide about the destiny of the world and that other countries should participate in world affairs on an equal footing. Natta placed particular emphasis on the role of the Nonaligned Movement as a signifiacant international factor.

As for the issue of safeguarding the Slovene minority in Italy, Alessandro Natta said that the PCI is investing efforts to see the obligations as laid down by the Italian Constitution and the Osimo Agreement are implemented and carried out. He described as scandalous the fact that there is no law regulating the overall protection of the Slovene minority in Italy and said that there can be no more delay in solving it.

Vidoje Zarkovic voiced his view that the introduction of a law on the overall protection of the Slovene minority in Italy would make a significant contribution to bilateral cooperation.

LCY CC DEBATES ANTICOMMUNIST IDEOLOGIES

LD180247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 17 Feb 86

["Consultantions in LCY Central Committee on Antisocialist Activities and Anticommunist Ideologies" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- Antisocialism, anticommunism, and nationalism, in particular, in their most pronounced variant forms, are not simply vague possibilities or pure theory. Their manifestations are showing a considerable increase. This state of affairs has prompted the LCY Central Committee to organize a 2-day discussion on "The League of Communists in the Struggle Against Antisocialist Activities and Anticommunist Ideologies." The discussion in Belgrade Sava Center has almost 250 participants. Five reports and 16 scientific papers have been presented.

Defined as a major and pressing "antiphenomenon," nationalism was in the focus of today's proceedings. Reports by Kiro Hadzivasilev, Dusan Dragosavac, and Hamdija Pozderac served as an introduction to the ensuing debate.

Koro Hadzivasilev dealt with the roots of antisocialist activities and ideology. He stressed that reservations and scepticism at home and abroad regarding the system of socialist self-mangement are providing opportunities for ideopolitical speculation in the form of its denigration and the questioning of its economic efficiency. This thesis has been expanded by those who until lately were neoleftists, renegades from the League of Communists. They are now abandoning their ultraleftist, anarchist positions and putting forward claims to the effect that since the creation of bourgeois democracy and the multiparty system history has not produced anything better.

They accuse the League of Communists, Hadzivasilev said, of never intending to implement self-management. According to them, self-management was used by the LC simply as a disguise for authoritarian political dictatorship. It is a small step from this attitude to the calls for the reconciliation with traitors and counterrevolutionary forces at the time of the national liberation war, Hadzivasilev said, and added that nobody knows how long that perverted evolution will go on.

Voicing a warning about the recently held misconceptions about insignificant and apathetic antisocialist forces which have no influence over young people, Hadzivasilev stressed that our economic and social conditions have turned many young people, particularly the unemployed, into easy prey for anticommunist ideologies. This is aggravated to a considerable extent by such phenomena as the accumulation of wealth outside work and the certain impact of foreign capital. This is where antisocialist forces find their stronghold and social basis. According to Hadzivasilev, the search for solutions must proceed from political realism and by settling the issue of relationship in the distribution of income.

Dusan Dragosavac spoke about antisocialist activities in the context of the development of the contemporary world and our own internal development. Anticommunists equate Marxism with Stalinism. Drawing attention to the upsurge in the right-wing ideologies in the world, Dragosavac emphasized the political aspect of its economic problems.

The political action from the position of Marxism must be used for countering any form of nationalist pressures. It is also necessary to fight revanchist conduct toward any of our nations or nationalities. Unfortunately, there are cases of Communists provoking and not trusting each other. It is said, under the pretext of science, that we made a mistake by giving national minorities the status of nationalities and in giving them the same rights as the nations; as if it were possible to give nationhood as a present or take it away.

Hamdija Pozderac spoke about the dialectic of the class and the national in the process of self-management. Noting that the national and class emancipation cannot be separated from one another he clearly pointed to the dangers of disguising one by the other.

Nationalism is the last but important weapon in the hands of those political forces leaving the political stage, Pozderac stressed, and gave three main reasons behind the escalation of nationalism: the entire complex of economic issues; attempts to reactivate traditional values in national environments; and the factors outside the country. Pozderac examined unitarism, separatism and nationalist particularism as forms in which nationalism manifests itself. Noting the main characteristics of these manifestations, Pozderac added that nationalism had become the strongest expression of unfulfilled existential expectations.

Speaking about nationalism in the SR of Croatia, Ivan Peric said that there was no scope for nationalism to reemerge in the form of the "mass movement" of 1971. However, there are still hints of it in the way of thinking. Some of the ideas prevalent at the time are being promoted again. For instance, reference is again being made to the national working class, while the term Yugoslav working class has almost disappeared. We are again hearing the thesis about the nation being threatened -- the only difference is that in the seventies it was the Croat nation which was threatened, and today it is the Serbian one. The third characteristic of nationalist ideology is the attempt to politicize the language.

According to Dusan Janjic, never before in its history has Serbia been in such a difficult situation as today. It is being eroded and broken up by Albanian irredentism, tendencies in the provinces to excessive autonomy, and by an anti-Serbian campaign in other republics. After the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, Serbian nationalism has been manifesting itself in the form of revanchism, the "defensive" nationalism accompanied by demands for the creation of a united and independent Serbia.

Continuing his contribution, Janjic stated that Serbian nationalists had behaved paternalistically toward Montenegro, while at the same time negating the individuality of the Montenegro nation and its culture. Having spoken extensively about Albanian nationalism and irredentism he said that of late Hungarian nationalism had been on the increase, which sees the way of defending its cultural identity in the establishment of closer links with Budapest.

Speaking about nationalism in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Fuad Muhic referred to the well-publicized forms of nationalism, which aims to dispute Bosnia-Hercegovina's status as a national-legal formation or to prove an individual nation's natural right to the republic's territory. Muslim nationalism became more prominent after the Islamic revolution, that is, after the rise of pan-Islamic tendencies in the world.

Fuad Muhic also warned of the unacceptable view of Bosnia-Hercegovina as a republic of "hardliners and the last bastion of Stalinism." Allegedly this republic is constantly committing acts of "sabotage" against the system of values within the LCY. Stating that nationalism is also apparent in the League of Communists, Mihic stressed the importance of the struggle against such phenomena in one's own localities.

Stipan Kopilovic spoke about clericalism and clerico-nationalism, its proponents and sources. Noting that a difference should be drawn between religious belief and clericalism, he stressed that clericalism implies the misuse of religion for political purposes. The main forms in which it manifests itself is the attempts to confront religious (either Christian or Islamic) morality with socialist morality to prove the former's superiority over the latter. Socialist morality is denied any quality and is blamed for all social irregularities. All religious communities devote full attention to young people. Every wrong move by organized socialist forces is another score for the church. The space for the LC's activity in that sphere has not been sufficiently cleared up yet.

In the mosaic of antisocialist ideologies and forces present in the social life of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, a dominant place is occupied by Albanian nationalism and irredentism; but recently, Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism have also manifested themselves through certain forms of organized activity, Azem Vlasi said. The immediate motive for their manifestation is the situation created through the crude escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, so that they primarily take the form of revenge. But ideological positions and the "scenario" for its concrete manifestation are mostly articulated where Great Serbian nationalism is cooked up, outside Kosovo.

The counterrevolutionary essence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is in its complete rejection of the heritage of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. They base their theses on the claim that, allegedly, the "national question of the Albanians" has not been solved in the appropriate way after 1945, either. According to them, the national question cannot be properly solved in a multinational community; that is why they offer the concept of a state with an ethnically, that is, nationally, pure territory. From this follows all their basic slogans such as "Kosovo the republic" and "ethnically pure Kosovo." According to Azem Vlasi it is a propaganda gimmick to wish for a Republic of Kosovo within Yugoslav borders. This slogan is used by the Albanian nationalists and irredentists simply because they know that the great majority of Albanians will not approve of a desire for a territorial breaking up of Yugoslavia and annexation to another country, and particularly not an offer of the kind of concept of social order which is in Albania today.

Nationalism in Montenegro takes the form of Montenegrin and great-Serbian nationalism, Muslim fundamentalism, Albanian irredentism, and Croat clerico-nationalism. In this conglomerate there are all sorts of original nationalisms' with variants stemming from the life in a multinational community, it is pointed out in a speech by Marko Spadijer.

Tomislav Perunicic analyzed at length some denials of the ideological and class essence of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. These denials go to the extent of trying to prove that our defense is militant and inefficient.

Individuals and groups that claim that we have no freedom, have created some kind of newly composed history, particularly with respect to the national liberation war, Peter Srcic said. Even veterans accuse each other and tell on each other, which is being used by antisocialist forces.

The Consultations continue tomorrow.

BOSNIA SAWP NOTES RISE IN 'HOSTILE INCIDENTS'

AU141607 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 86 p 6

[M. Caric report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 12 February -- The activity of both the internal and the external enemy on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovian significantly intensified last year -- this was stated at today's SAWP Republican Conference Presidium session. Data shows that in comparison with 1984 the number of hostile incidents last year increased by 23.5 percent, fascist emigres activities increased by 27 percent, and the activity of internal enemies of all kinds by 31.3 percent; 64.3 percent of the total activities can be attributed to the activities of nationalists and clerconationalists.

There is also an increase of 16 percent in the hostile activities of pupils and students, while the number of incidents among workers involved in direct production increased by 9.5 percent.

A massive absence from work places and school classrooms during the December Christmas holiday was noted for the first time. Workers did not turn up to work in eight basic organizations of associated labor in Listica, while at the same time 11 shops in the social and 23 shops in the private sector remained closed. Similar things were noted in Mostar, Grude, and other places.